MILLARD'S

# REVIEW

## OF THE FAR EAST

# 密勒氏評論報

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**OF THE FAR EAST**

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Britons, it has frequently been remarked, are a wonderful people for arriving at compromises. It may be left to those whose interest is in historical accuracy to determine who first made the famous remark about somehow muddling through; its descriptive accuracy has seldom been doubted. To be told that his country is great at compromise and muddling through would hardly seem to an intelligent man the finest sort of praise; but, strange as it may seem, these remarks about the British have usually been made in a spirit of admiration. The result of the coal strike in Great Britain arouses the thought that this characteristic quality of the British people is, perhaps, something finer than the mere desire to adjust and smooth things over. The British government faced a situation, when the coal strike was called, that caused the friends of Great Britain and of constitutional government throughout the world real anxiety. The coal strike was "direct action," and "direct action," under any form of government, looks perilously like rebellion. A lawyer could probably have drawn up valid charges of sedition and rebellion; and a people whose thought was limited to the logic of rule and regulation would probably have proceeded to deal with the strike in this fashion. But the British have a stubborn spirit, and they faced the situation unwilling to employ the existing machinery. Here was something new, but not unexpected, and a new sort of solution might conceivably be necessary. So Great Britain comes out of the coal strike with a new method of settling the differences between labor and capital, that of the sliding scale. Wages and profits are to move up and down together, and they are to move as the output moves. It is a case of more coal, more wages and more profits; less coal, lower wages and lower profits. It is

to be hoped that this plan will be given a fair trial and that a permanent solution of this particular problem has been found. Great Britain's willingness to face legally an impossible situation until a new and intelligent method of dealing with that situation has been arrived at, has perhaps, been justified again. The same undismayed search for a friendly method, when precedent and logic clamor for drastic action, may be recommended to other nations. China has for years faced a governmental situation totally impossible from the standpoint of law and logic. The Chinese may take courage. If they will only keep at it, they may reach that new method of government which is best adapted to their needs. The Americans in the Philippines face the problem of making such a place for the islands under American government as will satisfy the desire of the Filipinos for self-government as well as their evident desire for protection from outside interference. There may be nothing under the present American governmental system to fit the case; but that is no reason for giving up hope. The British spirit, so far from being the spirit of weak compromise and muddling, may be just the spirit that finds new political methods, a spirit of adventure and discovery. There seems to be a touch of nobility about it that deserves a better name than "muddling."

THE Japanese community in Shanghai has been entertaining an honored guest, Baron Y. Fujimura, member of the House of Peers. The Baron formerly was manager of the great Mitsui interests in China and was the first Japanese member of the Shanghai Municipal Council. He is well and favorably known in China among both Chinese and foreigners and is as fine a man to know and converse with as is to be found in any country. One of the objects of the Baron's visit to China this autumn is to investigate conditions in China: Chinese attitude toward Japan and also the attitude of foreigners in China toward Japan. All of these discussions come back to one point: The Japanese Military Party! It is the root of all the evil and the sole stumbling block to a proper appreciation of modern Japan and to any possible spirit of cooperation that might be developed between the people of China and Japan, or between the large foreign population in China and Japan. Men like Baron Fujimura and a host of others like him are to be pitied rather than blamed. These men have contributed tremendously to the modern position of Japan. They have largely through the pursuits of commerce made Japan a modern nation and have made her influence felt on every sea. Now they are in the position of seeing Japanese militarism deliberately tearing down every piece of constructive work that they have so laboriously built up. Mr. Lamont, the organizer of the International Banking Consortium, expressed the problem exactly when he stated that there could be no full partnership with Japan in any constructive enterprise as long as that nation is dominated by a crowd of military buccaneers. He didn't use these exact words, but that is what he meant to imply. The Japanese militarists made their first mistake when they crossed the sea to the continent of Asia. Now they are in the position of the hunter who caught the bear by the tail. They can't hold on and they can't let go. There are Japanese armies in Siberia, in Manchuria, in Korea, in Shantung, and in Central China. These armies are holding their positions by force of arms. They have antagonized everybody on the continent of Asia and they can't be withdrawn because by so doing the military power in Japan would fall. Liberal elements in Japan understand the predicament and if they could have their say, the soldiers would be removed tomorrow, but they have no say—that is, no power to stop their war lords. The only way in which the present Japanese military policy in China can be successful is to actually kill off everybody who opposes its march. Just now some ten or fifteen thousand Japanese soldiers are engaged in exterminating several hundred unruly Koreans who have fled from Korea across the border into Chinese Manchuria. The Japanese soldiers will probably be successful in their murder of seditious Koreans who have been cornered in the narrow pocket of territory between Korea and southern Siberia which they also dominate. But for every Korean that they kill, there will spring up dozens of other Koreans, of Chinese, Russians, Americans, Britons and Frenchmen to oppose the Japanese. Also to exterminate the unruly Koreans it has been necessary to illegally invade Chinese territory. After this piece of territory is "pacified," the unruly elements will retreat further into Chinese territory—later to be followed again by Japanese soldiers—and thus we come back to the story of the hunter who has caught a bear by the tail. Where is it all to end? The Chinese people and the American people look upon Japan as an aggressive nation, a nation that pursues a policy of aggression upon the territories of her less powerful neighbors. All of the fine words of Japanese liberals and all of the paid propaganda at Japan's disposal can not allay the suspicion that Japan's word is one thing but that Japan's actions are another. And it doesn't do any good for Japan to explain her exploits by pointing to similar actions by Western powers in bygone days. Frankly the whole world is suspicious of Japan for the simple reason that she has permitted her military party to dominate her diplomacy and run her government. She

is constantly on the defensive and must explain the actions of a member of her family over which she has no control. Neither America nor China have any quarrel with the people of Japan. If the Japanese people can kick out or discipline their militarists, all of the opposition and suspicion and distrust that has developed toward Japan will melt away almost over night. China certainly is not an aggressive nation. America desires no further territory or political control in this part of the world. Furthermore, America wants to release for the people themselves, the small part she does possess in the Philippines. If Baron Fujimura will carry back to his powerful associates in Tokyo the real message that he has heard on every side in China, he will not only perform a great service for his own people, but also for China and America as well.

TWO Mandates of importance were issued on October 30, at Peking announcing the unification of China and calling for the election of a new national assembly. They came rather unexpectedly, and were issued at a "psychological" moment. The Szechuan troops, who are more or less loyal to Peking, have achieved recent victories in their province, and are fast expelling the Yunnan invaders from their territory. General Lu Yung-ting, Military Governor of Kwangsi, who used to have great influence in the opposition government, is now losing out and his troops who are stationed in Kwantung province are leaving after having suffered repeated defeats from the Kwangtungese forces. Lu no longer desires the position of Vice-President of the Republic of China which he once insisted upon as one of the conditions for the unification of the country. One great obstacle to the resumption of the former relationship between the North and the South has thus been removed. Furthermore, the portion of the navy which broke away from the Central government two years ago and joined hands with the opposition government resumed allegiance to Peking a month ago. Admiral Lin Pao-yi, one of the directors of the administration of the opposition government, ceased to function as such upon the cancellation of indepedence by his navy. Chen Chun-hsuan, another administration director at Canton, is much depressed over the political situation in China in consequence of General Li Shun's suicide, and recently expressed his willingness to retire from all political activities if by so doing the country could be reunited. Lu, Chen, and Lin, three of the seven administrative directors, no longer wish to remain obstacles to the unification of the country. The President, who has been working for a united China, saw the opportunity of making peace with them first by the immediate issue of the Mandates. It was a bold stroke on the part of the Chief Executive, and for once at least he has made up for his usual lack of decision. He rushed the Mandates through the Cabinet and made a personal appeal that they approve of the Mandates in order that they might be issued at once. The Cabinet meeting approved in the morning, and a few hours later he had them promulgated, knowing that any delay in having them published might give to those who do not wish the unification of the country a chance to prevent their issue. It is believed that it is the President's intention to deal with the other four administration directors, namely, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, General Tang Chi-yao and Dr. Sun Yat-sen immediately, now that peace with Lu, Chen and Lin has been made. The hope is expressed that more liberal terms will be offered to Dr. Wu, Mr. Tang, General Tang and Dr. Sun Yat-sen so that they may not prolong the civil strife. If the President can succeed in arriving at an understanding with them, the two Mandates issued last week should bring infinite good to the people and the country.

THE first session of the League of Nations will be held at Geneva some time this month. During the meeting the Chinese government will present through its representatives the Shantung case for re-consideration. Peking has sent the necessary instructions to the Chinese Ministers abroad with regard to the ascertaining of the attitude of the European governments and the securing of their support. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States of America, who has been transferred to London in the same capacity, and who left New York on October 23, for England to assume his new post, will be one of China's spokesmen at the Conference of the League. He has been instructed by the Peking government to inform the Conference of the reasons why China could not accept the proposal of direct negotiations with Japan for the return of Tsingtao; why China has objected to Japan's receiving the agreements and contracts and treaties made between Germany and China, and having objected to it, has considered them as valueless; and why China must get Tsingtao and other rights, which Germany secured from China by force of arms, back without negotiations with Japan. Knowing China's determination to put the efficacy of the League of Nations to an acid test, Japan is literally moving heaven and earth to influence world opinion in her favor and to make the Chinese believe that the League will reject China's case. Japanese press agents have therefore been circulating news to the effect that the League will refuse to take up the Shantung case. Here is a speciman of their propaganda which the *Chen Pao* and a number of other Chinese papers in Peking have publish-

ed. "A report from Japanese sources states that according to a Rome telegram of the fifteenth instant the delegates to the League of Nations conference who are now holding meetings in Italy considered that it was not a proper time for discussing the Shantung issue to be brought up by China at the forthcoming conference and decided to refuse to discuss it. They are also reported to have requested the Japanese Delegation to give to the conference a report on the Shantung issue at an opportune moment. The Japanese Delegation has, continues the Japanese report, secured the support of the Italian, British, and Rumanian Delegations and their agreement to vote against the discussion of the Shantung issue."

IN Europe the Japanese propagandists are circulating articles giving reasons why China has acted unreasonably in turning down Japan's proposal for direct negotiations with Japan with the object of returning Tsingtao. At the same time such news as the burning of the Japanese Consulate and the murder of Japanese at Hungchun by Chinese bandits, and the alleged "movement" to restore the monarchy in China have been published in the European press giving the impression that China is unable to maintain order; that she is in the throes of another revolution and is reverting to monarchical rule. The conclusion Japan wants European statesmen, who are not well acquainted with Chinese conditions, to draw is that it is not a united China which is to be represented at the League of Nations and that whatever claims that come from a disunited China, need not be considered. The Hungchun incident and the monarchical reports are found to have been largely "created" by Japanese agencies to serve a three-fold purpose: To discredit China abroad, to occupy the attention of the Chinese authorities and prevent them from considering the Shantung issue, and to rob China of more territory. As if this intensive propaganda were not sufficient, Japan has again thrown up a "smoke screen" in the form of her claim for racial equality which she has declared her intention of again bringing before the League of Nations. Reports from Tokyo state that "hope that China will shelve the Shantung question may cause Japan to abandon its original intention to present the race equality claim at the forthcoming session of the League of Nations. This at least is the opinion of the *Kokumin* of Tokyo which states that a reliable source indicates that this general policy has already been accepted by the Foreign Office and that it awaits only the consent of the Advisory Council of Diplomacy to make it a settled proposition." It is time for the Chinese people and the Chinese press to pay more attention to the Shantung question. The issue is reaching a crisis and if China's delegates to Geneva are to have any success, they must have undivided support and an intelligent public opinion on this side.

# T. R. Jernigan

Recent photo of Mr. T. R. Jernigan

HON. T. R. Jernigan, for thirty-five years a prominent American resident of the Far East, died at his home in Shanghai on Monday evening, November 1, of acute dysentery. He was 68 years old. He had just returned from a shooting trip to Ningpo.

Mr. Jernigan first came to the Orient as U. S. Consul-General at Kobe to which position he was appointed by President Cleveland. Previous to that he had served as a member of the state senate of North Carolina and as the publisher of a newspaper in the city of Raleigh. He was a member of a well-known family of that state and is survived by his wife, three sons and a daughter. One son, Paul Jernigan, is manager of the Standard Oil Company's business at Nanking. He is expected back in Shanghai on November 10, after a vacation in the United States.

From Kobe Mr. Jernigan returned to civil life in America later receiving the appointment as Consul-General at Shanghai. After his retirement from the position of Consul-General and Consular Judge, Mr. Jernigan entered upon the practice of law in Shanghai. He was soon joined by S. Fessenden.

In recent years the firm has been increased by the addition of E. B. Rose and C. P. Holcomb, the firm being known as Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose. Mr. Jernigan's chief contribution to the legal partnership has been in an advisory capacity and in this field he has contributed tremendously to the solidarity of American business not only in Shanghai but in China generally. Several of his decisions as Consular Judge are of unusual interest and are standard references in the U. S. Court for China. Recently in the discussions and conferences pertaining to the agitation for an American federal incorporation law for American companies doing business in China, Mr. Jernigan contributed a great deal in getting the bill into shape for presentation in Congress. For the last two years he has served as representive in the Orient for the Hague Tribunal, a deserved work in recognition from abroad of his constructive profession in this part of the world.

It was chiefly as a writer, that Mr. Jernigan became known to thousands of students of Oriental affairs on both sides of the Pacific. His articles in the *Review*, under the heading of "Observations," for instance were always translated and appeared in the Chinese papers generally. Three of his books, "China's Business Methods," "China in Law and Commerce," and "Shooting in China," have been widely circulated and are still in demand. He was engaged upon a revision of "China in Law and Commerce," at the time of his death. His discussions of the American Constitution and the American system of government are standard works and have tremendously influenced China in her struggles to develop a constitutional form of government. His last contribution to the columns of *Millard's Review* appeared on October 9, and consisted of a discussion of the participation of President Wilson in the Peace conference at Versailles and the resulting discussions of the treaty in the U. S. Senate. He was a great admirer of President Wilson and has done much to clear up in the minds of foreigners in this part of the world, the American political muddle that has followed the close of the war.

There are few newspapers or magazines in the Orient that have not at one time or another carried articles by Mr. Jernigan. His writing was true to editorial traditions and many an editor and proof reader in the Far East has wrestled with his copy. He always said that he wrote an "educated" hand, in answer to the joking complaint that his writing was hard to decipher. He read constantly and had a well-stocked library of good books on practically every conceivable subject. He was a close critic and his judgments were invariably sound and respected.

Personally Mr. Jernigan was a true speciman of the "Southern" type of American

When Mr. Jernigan was Consul-General at Shanghai during the Sino-Japanese war, 1894.

manhood and was chivalrous to the nth degree. He didn't believe in woman suffrage, but he refused to participate in an argument of the subject with one of the women readers of the *Review* who took up the cudgels on behalf of her sex in these columns. His personal friends are scattered all over the Orient and his personal letters in their peculiar cramped script are treasured in many a letter file. The following sentence which appeared in his obituary notice in the *North China Daily News* gives a true insight into his character. 'He was, moreover, a man of great sense of humor, sometimes touched with a mordaunt irony which might have wounded, had it not been modified by a fine courtesy and the essential kindliness of his nature."

The funeral service was conducted at the Bubbling Well cemetery on Wednesday afternoon, November 3, and was read by the Rev. A. P. Parker, a life-long friend of Mr. Jernigan. The body will be held in Shanghai until the arrival of his son on November 10, after which it will be conveyed to Nanking for burial. Early on Monday morning when he knew that he could not live for many hours he gave instructions for his body to be buried on a "high place at Nanking overlooking the great Yangtsze River."

Mr. Jernigan was a member of practically every club and association in this part of the world and his advice and council will be missed in many quarters.

# The Shantung Promise

IT is time for a little plain talk about Shantung. The issue is being so wrapped up in words, so covered by the theorizing of numerous writers upon trade jealousy and commercial rivalry, so camouflaged by the dispensers of race war scares and other horrors, that the plain and simple issue is likely to be hidden.

In 1914 Japan took the city of Tsingtao from the Germans, after marching her army across Chinese soil. In 1914, of her own free will she made the statement that Shantung was to be taken for "eventual restoration" to China. Count Okuma told the American people that the German rights in Shantung would be returned to China. This promise was given in some form at the Peace Conference in Paris. We have the word of the President of the United States and of the Japanese Foreign Office for that. The promise was made in 1914. It is now 1920.

It is, of course, true that nations are commercial rivals, and that in their competition for trade, their eagerness for commercial advantages and commercial prosperity, they have done things that all right minded men condemn. It is an open question with many as to whether economic rivalry is not the fundamental fact in the life of nations. It is believed by many that commercial supremacy is the prize of all wars. But even if this is the case, it does not excuse a failure to live up to those principles of honest dealing that men have struggled to apply to what would otherwise be an international dog fight.

Does it satisfy the sense of decency of society to be told that since all business is merely a form of competition and a struggle for existence, therefore any act is permissible. Though a philosopher were to rise up tomorrow and prove to us that we are but animals fighting for food and houses and a place in the sun, would we at once conclude that murder,—being merely a more direct way of carrying on the struggle,—is permissible?

But Japanese writers put pen to paper to show us that since we are all engaged in a struggle for supremacy, therefore the Japanese are justified in taking Shantung by any means whatever. Such writers are not all Japanese we know. But they are all alike in one thing, the attempt to show us that once we grant a certain fact as true nothing else matters. In this case that fact is that commercial rivalry is universal, and the particular thing that does not matter is the way is which Japan got her present position in Shantung.

To all of which the reply is briefly this: If commercial rivalry is the fundamental fact about life, then the control of that rivalry is the matter of next importance. The standards of commercial rivalry are of just the same exalted importance as the rivalry itself. Therefore, the admission that commercial rivalry exists carries with it the duty of watching that rivalry and of putting it on as high a plane as possible. If all the nations are playing the game of economic advantage, the rules of that game are of great importance. It is outside the imagination of most plain business men that a broken promise doesn't count.

Again, we are told that race war is the fundamental condition of human life, that the world is a vast arena in which the races of the world face each other like so many starved wild animals. We are told that nothing really matters except the all important question: Which animal is going to eat the others? We are given a picture of the yellow race facing the white. We are told that "The Day" will come when we shall see what we are so blind to today, that all strength is wasted, all labor in vain that does not have for its purpose and result the strengthening of our race against the other fellows.

These excited gentlemen who see race hatred written everywhere would make out a better case for themselves if they did not prove so many different things. According to one such writer we must abandon all friendship with the people of China, Japan, and India. They must be to us forever natural and inevitable enemies. According to another we ought to foment wars and troubles amongst them. In fact, the American indignation over the Shantung settlement has been cited as evidence of clever statesmanship, the stirring up of trouble between two peoples not of the white race. According to another writer we ought to allow and encourage the Japanese in China because in this way pressure will be removed from the Anglo-Saxon branch of the white race and the yellow race will be diverted to overland expansion and wars with Russia.

Now these are heights of theorizing about human history to which the plain man finds it hard to rise. He does not see much practical use in a philosophy that proves to him that he ought to fight Japan and China, that he ought to get Japan and China to fighting each other, and that he ought to try to make peace between them so that they can both be turned against Russia. Such a philosophy is too flexible, reversible, and all-embracing to mean much to him.

Now let us look at this "cloud of words" and see what it means in terms of Shantung. If race antagonism is the fundamental fact of life, and if all these things, inconsistent as they are, follow this, we may as well admit that the generalization is too sweeping to be worth much to us. As a guide to duty in a difficult situation it is useless.

And in the meantime what has this to do with a broken promise in Shantung? How, by this means, can it be shown that Japanese domination in Shanghai is right? It cannot.

No! It may be true that commercial rivalry is the fundamental fact of human history. It may be true that race rivalry is the fundamental fact of human history. It is hard for both to be true, though a recent writer in *The Far Eastern Review* seems to think nothing wrong in a world containing several fundamentals. Even though they were all true, what of it? Is to be shown by this means that a broken promise is not a broken promise, or that faith and honest dealing are matters of but secondary importance?

The truth is that Japan voluntarily and freely gave the world her word that she would return Shantung to China "as soon as possible." She has not done so.

An appeal to the League of Nations, in the form of a letter to the Assembly from Hsu Tung-fan, president of the Shantung Foreign Relations Society, has recently been made public. Mr. Hsu's statement is a reasonable presentation of China's side from the viewpoint of law and equity. He goes over the familiar arguments. German treaty rights in Shantung reverted to China upon her declaration of war. The Twenty-One Demands were forced from China and have, therefore, no legal effect. "Because Japan has not carried out the terms of the treaty. . . . . the invalidity of the Exchange notes between China and Japan in September, 1918 is too plain to need proof." Hsu proceeds in his best manner to make a case for China. It is the same case as was made for China at Versailles. China has said all she can on the legal and formal side. On this side her case is not without lack of clearness. It is true that the very government that supported the Chinese contentions at Versailles had bartered away China's legal advantage for twenty million yen, as the Japanese are reported to have reminded the Chinese delegates at Versailles.

But to the plain man the matter of legal correctness and technical advantage is not important. What China has done or not done is not the matter for consideration. The point is that Japan has made a promise, and repeated it more than once, and that Japan's acts to this day are as direct a violation of her own word as is possible.

Until the matter is settled there will lie before all of Asia in plain sight, Japan's broken promise. The ordinary business man of the other nations need not fear the business rivalry of a nation that cannot keep its word; nor need the plain citizen of the United States lie awake in fear of destruction by the yellow race so long as the self-styled leader of that race does not command the respect of any Asiatic people from the fishing villages of Kamchatka to the Island of Ceylon.

There is much talk today about a Far Eastern policy of friendship, a policy that shall be *truly* American, Japanese, and Chinese at the same time. We can think of no such policy that is better than that of living up to promises. To the plain man Shantung is a broken promise. There is no explanation of a broken promise. It explains itself. The plain man does not worry about the economic interpretation of the world's history nor about the race-rivalry interpretation. In this case he sees that these are but devices. They are a fog of words to cloud the simple fact, which is as plain as a pikestaff,—as plain as a broken pikestaff,—that Japan has said that she would return Shantung and has not done so.

What more is there to say? We have been told that this case cannot go before the League Assmbly because it involves Japan's honor. It ought to occur to such thinkers that a question of honor is nicer to handle than one that has been so long deferred as to become a question of dishonor.

The Chinese students in 1919 said that a promise by Japan is like a whisper in the wind. Acts, not words, must answer this.

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# Nanking University Introduces New Methods in Sericulture

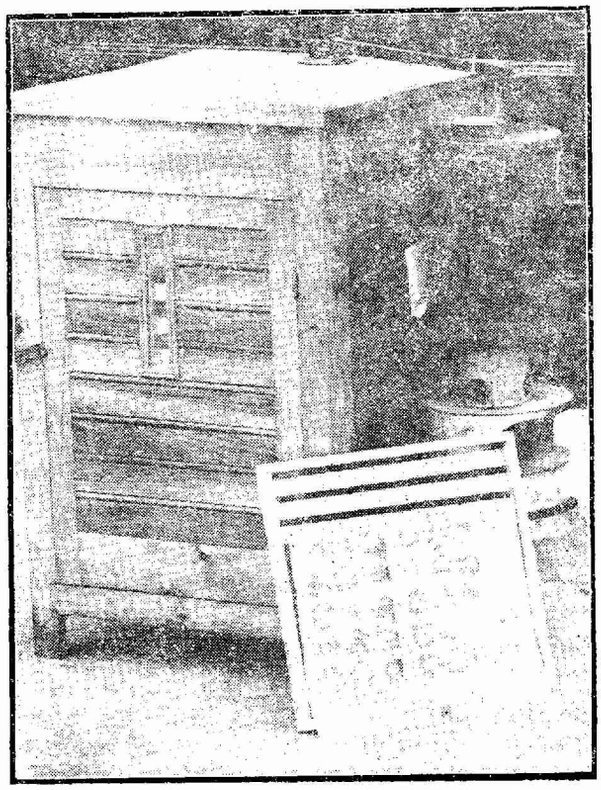
THERE was a time when raw and finished silk was synonymous with the nation of China, when this country controlled the world's supply and when her exports were at the head of any tabulation of the industry. Beginning with 1900, however, Japan began to interest herself seriously in the production of raw silk and since that time China has been forced to become a poor second. The deterioration of the industry in this country may be traced to one thing alone—disease. Whereas, Japan has a percentage of from 8 to 12 in the proportion of healthy to diseased silkworms, China has the staggering proportion of 70 to 85 percent.

But China is now beginning to realize that her neglect is one which is losing millions of dollars to the nation. She has seen the raw silk industry of Japan become one-fourth of that nation's exports to foreign lands. She has also felt the need of improvement by the advice of the Silk Association of America and by the establishment in China of sericultural stations by the International Sericulture Committee, and by the mission universities, who have the United States as their land of origin.

That China is making progress in her fight against pebrine and other diseases of the silkworm is graphically shown in the recent report on the mulberry and sericulture work of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking, Nanking,

China, an interdenominational school, to the International Committee on Sericulture of China, with whom its is cooperating.

Four striking features are brought out in the report that are of interest to those in the industry: the adaptation of an American egg incubator for hatching silk worms; the introduction of a new egg laying box, which is a combination of the Japanese card laying system, and the individual method of the Pasteur test; the raising of worms from eggs placed in cold storage; an experiment on the hybridization of worms.

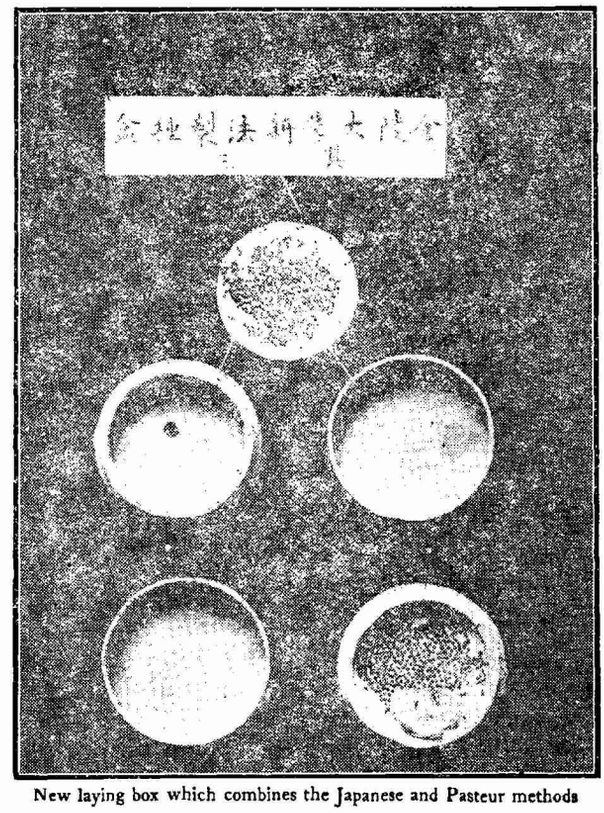


A side view of the new silkworm incubator

The adaptation of the incubator, permitting a regulation of temperature, has been found to be successful by the institution and steps are to be taken to make it a commercial commodity within the reach of the producers of the worm. The report explains in a way which might seem humorous to the mind of the layman that the commonly used method of hatching out the egg by wearing the egg card about the body next to the skin until the worms appear is undesireable because of the irregularities of temperature and poor ventilation.

The new laying box comes as a distinct addition to sericulture work in China and should settle disputes which have arisen heretofore as to which is the most effective method, the Japanese or Pasteur, by combining the two. The Pasteur method provides an individual paper bag in which each moth lays its eggs - the moth being removed from the bag, crushed and examined under a microscope for disease and the eggs kept or thrown away according to the condition of the moth. The Japanese method permits a number of moths to lay their eggs on a card. This permits confusion and the entrance of a large percentage of error.

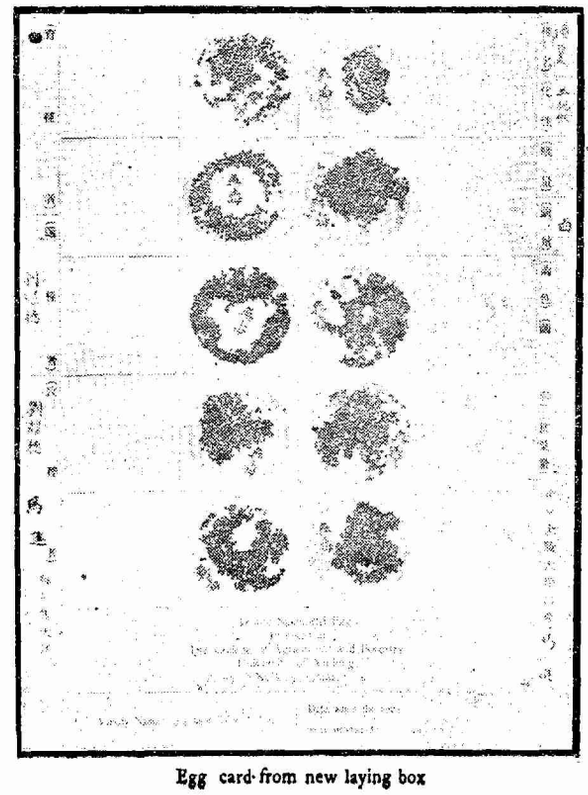
The new box permits a combination of the features of both, that maintains the card feature of the Japanese and conserves the individual feature of the European method. A small round, cardboard box, 1.2 cm. high and 4. 8 cm. in diameter, ventilated from the



New laying box which combines the Japanese and Pasteur methods

top, holding a removable piece of card on which the eggs are deposited, and a box lid, constitute the necessary equipment.

This small box, simple as it is, was arrived at after a series of experiments in which rings and cones within the box were used without success, the worms laying their eggs on the ring, instead of the paper at the bottom of the box. The new box adapts itself to local conditions admirably since it requires little if any more time than the other two methods and involves no greater expense—the boxes costing only one cent (Mexi-



Egg card from new laying box

can) each and can be used for several years. It will, perhaps, be one of the greatest contributions yet made to the work of certified egg production in China.

Early in January, by way of experiment the sericultural department of the University, placed silkworm eggs in a cold storage plant owned by a foreign concern in the city of Nanking, where the temperature was always below 40 degrees Farenheit. In the middle of May, the seeds were taken out and placed in an incubator where the temperature was kept at 82 degrees Farenheit. Young worms were developed after one week and produced a fine crop. The cocoons produced were slightly smaller and almost as hard as the spring crop. The incidence of disease was low and the result was decidedly better than that of the summer and fall crops.

Last year the University made several crosses between white and yellow varieties of worms. The first generation this year show that yellow was the dominant color. Many similar experiments are now being carried on between white and yellow, white and green and yellow and green varieties for a more elaborate study next spring. The work of hybridization is being made in connection with attempts to purify the varieties of the worms in order that pure seeds may be produced or used for further experimental or selection purposes.

This year the University selected seven varieties of silk worms from the year previous and eight from other sources. Up to September 1, 12,500 moths had been examined with a resultant average of 61 percent of diseased producers. This would indicate that China is suffering in her silk industry basicly from its beginning—with the diseased egg.

The work of the University, which has been going on for a number of years in the field of sericulture, is now narrowing down to where next year only a few of the best varieties—those that have been proven after a series of experiments—will be utilized for seed production. Another interesting experiment being conducted is one attempting to evolve a variety that will consume less mulberry or other leaves and produce more silk than any of the now existing varieties.

Mulberry production is also included in the work of the institution and 250,000 seedlings were transplanted this spring for grafting next year and for sale and distribution in the spring of 1922..

The school is conducting a short course in sericultute for the benefit of farmers and producers with success, the enrollment being this year forty-two students for a three month period. These students came from seven provinces of the nation and included employes of experiment stations, representatives of district magistrates, producers, agricultural schools and associations, and others. The regular course is also releasing each year a large number of graduates who are engaging in the work with success. The short course for next year will be from September 1921 to August 1922, the three month period having been found inadequate for the instruction in the course.

The sericultural department is under the direction of T. H. Tsien, a Chinese educated both at home and abroad in the work, and is under the supervision of Dr. John H. Reisner, dean of the college of agriculture, who is now in the United States. It is fast coming to the front in China not only because of its work in sericulture but also in other lines of agriculture and forestry instruction and experiment. The sericulture department of the University of Nanking is supported by annual grants from the Silk Association of America, the International Sericulture Committee of China and the general funds of the institution.

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# Harding is New President of United States

BY what would seem to have been one of the greatest presidential victories in the history of the United States, Senator Warren G. Harding of Marion, Ohio, Republican candidate, and his running mate, Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, were elected the American president and vice-president by a large and convincing majority. Although complete returns had not been received early Thursday morning, the voting showed a Harding victory in 21 States giving the Republicans 275 electoral votes. Two hundred and sixty-six is the number required to elect.

Governor James M. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic candidates, carried 12 States and had an electoral total of 136, with fifteen states to be heard from. Substantial gains were made by the Republicans in both the House and the Senate. Republican committeemen claim an increase of eight to ten in the Senate majority.

As is usual the South voted solid for the Democratic candidate but the New England States, New York, the Central States, the Middle West, the Northwest and the Pacific Coast went overwhelmingly for Senator Harding. The predicted Republican majority in Illinois was approximately 800,000. Harding carried his home state, and that of his opponent, Ohio. In the majority of states electing governors, the Republicans were also successful.

For the first time in the history of the country, women all over the United States voted for the presidential candidate and unquestionably this increased the Republican majority. It was said after the election of Wilson in 1916 to a second term on the slogan of "He kept us out of war," that it was the influence of the women of the country which returned him to office. The same feminine influence seems to have been at work voicing its disapproval of the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations and particularly world politics.

California voiced her protest against Japanese immigration and land ownership in the States by adopting the anti-Japanese land legislation by a vote of approximately 5 to 1. Although the State Department has assured the Japanese Embassy at Washington that no law will be effective that is not in keeping with the national laws and sense of justice of the United States, it is probable that a test case will be brought before the Supreme Court before the legality of the legislation is determined.

The promise of a business administration gave the Republican party a large following in the commercial circles of the country. It is probable now that the Jones Merchant Marine Bill and other similar measures will be enforced. It is also expected that the Federal Incorporation Bill, in which American business men in China are so vitally interested, will also be made a law.

The Republican victory means much to China because of the fact that the party is pledged to the Shantung reservation to the Treaty of Peace both by the action of the Senate during the year past and by the party platform.

Pre-election predictions as to the Republican President's cabinet give Senator Henry Cabot Lodge the first choice for Secretary of State, Herbert Hoover for Secretary of the Treasurer or the Interior and Judge Albert Payne, now Secretary of the Interior, for chairman of the Shipping Board. Senator Harding has pledged himself to appoint a cabinet composed of able business executives.

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# Chinese Opinion Regarding the New Consortium

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

FIFTEEN items were listed on the agenda of the conference of the new International Banking Consortium, which was held in New York on October 11 and which lasted several days. The items, according to the latest information from America, were:

Items 1. and 2. pertained to the proceedings of the meetings.

Item 3. Concerning the confirmation of the minutes of the Paris meetings held on May 11 and 12 1919, with amendments to the effect that the old text in the paragraph regarding "government assistance," which reads "each banking group shall enjoy the diplomatic support of its own government individually" should be altered to read thus: "Since each of the governments has agreed to support the banking group, the diplomatic representatives of the four countries in Peking shall give joint support, when the group desires to negotiate a loan contract."

Item 4. Definition of the term "Government guarantee," which means that the respective governments concerned shall guarantee all the loans made by the Consortium. The question as to how far the foreign governments will go in guaranteeing the loans is to be discussed.

Item 5. The Inter-group agreement initialed at Paris last year to be officially signed.

Item 6. To consider the application of the Belgian Banking Group to join the new Consortium.

Item 7. To consider the application of the Italian Banking Group to join the Consortium.

Item 8. To discuss the business of the existing or old Consortium. In this connection, the status of the Russo-Asiatic Bank which participated in the first reorganization loan will also be considered.

Item 9. To propose that the new Consortium shall agree to the organization of a Chinese banking group and its admission, and that it shall request the Chinese banking group to hand over all the agreements, contracts and options for pooling.

Item 10. To consider the Chinese financial requirements.

(a) The attitude of the Chinese government towards Chinese bonds issued by the German banks.

(b) The Pacific Development Corporation loan and the Wine and Tobacco revenue.

(c) Currency reform and land tax.

Item 11. To discuss the use of the land tax as security for loans, and the reorganization of the land tax following the example set up by the Salt Gabelle. To consider the appointment of foreign inspectors to supervise the collection of the land tax.

Item 12. To consider the railway policy of the new Consortium for China.

(a) Unification of all the railways in China.

(b) Compare the importance and priority of various trunk and branch lines and discuss the advisability of transferring the options for railway construction.

(c) Unify equipments of various railways.

(d) The question of the railway engineering conference.

Item 13. The Chinese Eastern Railway.

Item 14. The Hukwang Railway.

(a) To consider the issue of another loan for the Hukwang Railway.

(b) To consider the memorandum presented by the Peking consortium representative (Mr. Lamont) to the Ministry of Communications on April 28, 1920.

(c) to consider the cancellation of the division of the Hukwang Railway into sections.

(d) to consider the issue of silver loans.

Item 15. To investigate the recent political and economic conditions in China.

(a) The question of the unification of North and South China, divided into several subjects as follows: disbandment of troops, the making of a permanent constitution and the election of a new parliament.

(b) The question of the establishment of an adequate and suitable financial system for China.

(c) The question of the removal of all the existing practices which are in contravention to treaty stipulations.

(d) The question of the budget of the Chinese government for the next fiscal year.

(e) The question of the supervision of the use of loan proceeds.

Subsequent cablegrams from New York indicate that most of the proposals mentioned on the agenda have been adopted by the Conference of the Consortium. The new Consortium has thus been formally organized with Mr. Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan and Company as its Chairman. It is felt in Chinese official circles that there are many difficulties to be overcome before China can accord early recognition to the new international banking organization. If China recognizes the Consortium it would mean that she subscribes to all the policies it has adopted.

In commenting upon the policy of the Consortium as revealed in the fifteen items of the agenda, one Chinese official stated that undoubtedly the Consortium has the best of intentions to help China and that on the whole its program is commendable. Some aspects of its policy, he points out, however, do not agree with Chinese desires. It is "mixed pickles." Whether China likes it or not remains to be seen.

The proposal to use the land tax as security for loans is interpreted in Chinese official as well as in Chinese banking circles as a destructive bomb with a time fuse

Peking believes that the Consortium's proposal to use the land tax as security for loans and to have foreign inspectors supervise its collection was suggested by Japan, which had made strenuous efforts to prevent the American government and bankers from organizing the Consortium. Last summer Japan was driven into a corner by Mr. Lamont when he proposed to organize the Consortium without her should she insist upon the exclusion of Manchuria

and Mongolia from its operation. Japan yielded, and the consequence was the exchange of letters between Mr. Lamont and the representative of the Japanese banking group, which were published in *Millard's Review* recently. At heart Japan is against the Consortium, and is now evidently trying to make it unpopular with the Chinese people by the proposal of using the land tax as security for loans, and thereby insuring its failure, through opposition of the Chinese people.

No one, it is admitted, knows Chinese likes and dislikes better than the Japanese. Knowing that the Chinese people do not wish to pledge away their land tax, the Japanese probably initiated the discussion of the land tax proposition. It is hoped that the Americans and other groups participating at the conference were farsighted enough to see the boomerang concealed and refrained from falling into the trap that had been set. This is the general view held by observing Chinese in the Capital.

There are many reasons why it would be most impractical as well as inadvisable to use the land tax as security, it is pointed out by an official. In first place, the land tax is used for provincial or local revenue. The conditions under which it is collected differ in different provinces. There has been no uniform system adopted. Secondly, the measurement of the land must be done by local authorities. Sometime ago the Central government made an attempt to have the land measured by the Peking Land Measurement Bureau. The result was much trouble with the people. Surveyors sent by the Bureau to measure the land in two districts in Chihli were badly beaten up by farmers who declared against the government's interference in what they called their private business. In the province of Kiangsu, two magistrates had the land in their districts measured, and did not encounter opposition. The explanation was that the magistrates were local authorities and that the people did not object to them.

Thirdly, the land too is closely associated with sovereignty. If foreigners supervise its collection, farmers would question their right to do so, and would form a wrong impression, which no amount of explanation could remove. Farmers would consider it as China's loss of independence, and serious disturbances would result. Fourthly, an edict was issued in the last days of the Manchu regime ordering no increase in the land tax. This edict is known to all farmers throughout the country. In the past any attempt to increase the land tax was inevitably opposed. One characteristic of the Chinese is that they do not care much about what the government does if it refrains from unduly interfering in their affairs. If it does, a national revolution follows. If the land tax is pledged it will be necessary to readjust the rate of taxation. Such readjustment of the taxation rate would be considered by the people as an attempt to increase the tax and they would accordingly oppose it.

Fifthly, it is one thousand times more difficult, as another official puts it, to reorganize the land taxation system than the systems for the collection of salt or customs revenue. In France, it took over thirty years to complete land measurement. In China it may take fifty years to do the same in view of the vastness of her territory.

Sixthly, if the new Consortium, it is further pointed out, undertakes the supervision of the collection of the land tax, it will require thousands of foreign inspectors to help carry out the work. At least one foreign inspector would be needed in each district. China has several thousand districts, and the Consortium would need the services of several thousand foreign inspectors. Naturally the people would further mistake the presence of so many foreigners for foreign interference.

Seventhly, there is little corruption in the collection of the land tax as practised by local authorities. Farmers would not tolerate any demand for a higher rate of tax. The only profit which the magistrates make, I am told, is the profit gained from the exchange rate. That is considered legal "allowance."

Eighthly, other taxes such as the surplus from the customs revenue, surplus from the salt revenue, the stamp tax, and the Wine and Tobacco revenue, will be sufficient as security for a big reorganization loan. If the Consortium makes to China industrial loans for the construction of railways or the improvement of the rivers and canals, the railways, the canals or the roads can be used as security.

The government at Peking appears to be also against the monopoly of industrial loans by the Consortium. It expresses the view that industrial loans should be open for fair and free competition in order to stimulate the industrial development in this country. The Hukwang railway proposal is also subject to some criticism. I am told that China has great monetary claims against Germany. Germany, after having earmarked all her revenue for meeting indemnities to England, France and other European countries, has nothing left to satisfy China's claims. Foreseeing the circumstances, the Chinese government decided to stop the payment of principal and interest of all the Chinese bonds issued by the German banks, money for which would be used to meet Chinese claims. The American bankers have asked the Chinese government to pay the principal and interest of these bonds as usual, for its refusal to do so has brought down the value of Chinese securities. The Hukwang bonds are quoted at present at 43 in New York. Hence it would be difficult, explain the American bankers, to issue new Chinese bonds on the foreign market when the old bonds are sold at 43. They say they can only issue new bonds at a heavy discount which would naturally cause a great loss to China. The Chinese government appears to adhere to the view that the falling of the value of the Hukwang bonds is a special case which can be justified by adequate explanations to the public and will not affect the price of new Chinese issues. The views expressed in the foregoing represent the consensus of official views in Peking on some of the items on the agenda of the Consortium Conference.

Peking, October 27, 2091.


***WHO WANTS A COPY OF THE INDEX?***

THE index to Vols. IX, X, XI, XII of Millard's Review is now in process of publication. It will be issued only to those persons making written application for same. There is no charge. Orders must be received before December 1, 1920.

*Address*

**MILLARD'S REVIEW**
**SHANGHAI**

# American Letter

MARKED improvement in the banking situation, a general easing of the strained credit, wholesale reductions in prices in a great many commodities are all uniting in the pre-election period to detract the interest of the American voter from the Presidential campaign which is in progress. In addition, there has been during the past month a decidedly increased interest in the question of America's foreign trade and the development of the Merchant Marine, brought about partially, perhaps, by the proposed alliance of an American Company with the shipping interests of Germany, but none the less a very real indication that American public opinion stands ready to back any legitimate enterprise approved by the Shipping Board and having for its purpose an enlarged activity of American capital in that field.

It has only been during the last two weeks that the approaching elections have seriously occupied the attention of the people of the country, but during that time Senator Harding has been forced to abandon his 'front porch' policy of campaigning and the doubt that has be-clouded the few issues of the campaign are being made more clear to the voters of the country.

It seems increasingly evident that Americans generally are for the League of Nations, with reservations, and when it appeared that the Republican nominee intended to repudiate it there was a tendency in a great many normally Republican centers toward Governor Cox. But, though Senator Harding has not made his own position entirely clear, it is being brought out by Republican leaders over the country that if elected he will make a thorough canvass of the sentiment throughout the nation and abide by the wishes of the American people in this respect. The Republican substitute for the League, sponsored by Elihu Root, may furnish a means of compromise that will be satisfactory alike to the members of the League and the American public.

Whatever may be the outcome in respect to the League issue, there seems little doubt but that there will be a return to a Republican administration after the fourth of March next. The betting in Wall Street varies, but the odds are uniformly in favor of Harding. Tammany may swing New York, but Harding is almost certain to carry Ohio and the west and with the result in Maine as an indication a Republican victory seems probable, although the margin may not be so wide as is commonly predicted.

Regardless of the political complexion of the next administration one of the first and gravest issues that will come up to vex it will be the settlement of the Japanese-American situation. Announcement was made several weeks ago by the Department of State that formal parleys had begun looking toward the solution of this problem. The pending anti-Japanese legislation in California has doubtless served to hasten action by the government, since the passage of such legislation would be looked by Japan as an encroachment on the acquired rights of Japanese in that state. In frequent dispatches from Tokio, however, and in the news from Washington there seems little to indicate that there will be a permanent solution of the California problem until after the presidential election.

The Tokio reports reveal a continued strong opposition to the proposed referendum, which will extend the present law excluding Japanese from land ownership in the state so as to forbid Japanese to hold land by lease and also to prevent Japanese holding land through ownership of alleged "dummy" corporations. Recent dispatches are to the effect that the Japanese government will firmly urge the question of racial equality in the League of Nations Council.

The furor awakened in Japan over this question is not considered so seriously at Washington since there is a strong suspicion in some quarters that it is being encouraged by leaders who may hope to see a trading advantage in the agitation of the question. Fear of the competition of the new American Merchant Marine is regarded as one of the compelling motives of Japanese leaders. Representations of vigorous opposition to the policy of the United States Shipping Board have already been made to Admiral Benson, Chairman of the Board.

While maintaining her position in Siberia and Saghalin, Japan still holds Shantung as a club with which to enforce her preferred relations with China, which she has sought to attain. It is not regarded as impossible in Washington that Japanese diplomacy may have in mind these questions while making a dangerous smoke screen of the California question, which has its own popular appeal to the Japanese public.

It is interesting to note here the report of the immigration bureau which has just been published. In all thirty-four million immigrants have entered the United States in the past 100 years, of which number 22,030 were Japanese. Immigration from Japan began in 1892 and reached its highest peak with 30,226 in 1907.

Chinese immigrants have numbered 288,398 beginning in 1853 with 42 and ending in 1883 with 8,031. The highest point was in 1882 when 39,579 Chinese arrived. Chinese exclusion laws became effective about that time.

Of the 34,000,000 immigrants entering this country in the last 100 years nearly one-fourth of them or 8,205,675 came from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Germany furnished the second largest number and Italy the third. Until the world war the effect of immigration on the population increase was very marked amounting to more than 50 percent in the decade ending in 1910. It exceeded 40 percent in the ten years ending with the present year and immigration bureau officials are of the opinion that, had the war not intervened, the percentage would have been far greater for this decade than for the last.

Fven though Japan's effort to secure permanent trade supremacy in the Far East may have only a minor influence on that country's attitude on the immigration question, it is certainly true that the policy of the American shipping board in fostering our Merchant Marine is causing a steady increase of American trade across the Pacific and a consequent loss of Japanese business.

A study of the trade figures of the two countries' largest Pacific customer—Australia—prove this. According to figures presented by Harley Matthews in a recent issue of *The Magazine of Wall Street*, Japanese exports to the Commonwealth, as a result of the freeing of American tonnage from war service, have already fallen off nearly $500,000 in 1919. At the same time America's export trade with Australia almost doubled itself, climbing from $77,278,000 in 1918 to 136,498,000 for the year enidng December 31,1919.

The quote Mr. Matthews regarding the reason for this increase: "This decline in the demand for Japanese goods and the rapid increase in imports from America is no surprise to Australians. No Australian bought Japanese goods because he preferred them, but only when there was no other sort

available. The girl whose silk stockings "laddered" the first time on, or whose gloves split, the housewife whose crockery fell to pieces as she placed it on the table, the bartender in whose hands the glass broke as he was drying it off all had their own special reason for wanting the war to end. It was that then they would be no longer compelled to buy Japanese goods. In Australia it will be a long time before the words made in Japan will not excite derision."

Even Great Britain is feeling the keenness of American competition in Australia and it only wants the exchange to revert to normal and more ships in the Pacific for our trade to overtake that of England. As it is in 1919 Australia was a customer of the United States for $136,498,000 while Great Britain's total was but $155,056,000.

Nothing in connection with the increase of American shipping has aroused such nation-wide interest as the proposed shipping alliance with Germany fostered by the American Ship and Commerce Corporation of which W. Averill Harriman, son of the late E. H. Harriman, is the head. Though there is a sharp divison of opinion as to the advisability of the move, the concensus of opinion seems to be that the arrangement will greatly benefit the American Merchant Marine.

Under the agreement with the Hambug-American line, which is to run for twenty years, the American company is to act for the German line in American ports and the German company perform a similar service in German ports. The contract provides that in opening up any trade route the American company is to furnish the vessels necessary for the first service; then, as trade develops, the Hamburg-American organization will put in vessels up to the amount of the American tonnage, with subsequent ships furnished half by one party and half by the other. It is said that the German company has now nearly 200,000 tons of shipping to use in this way, while the Harriman interests own or control nearly 400,000 tons and operate 200,000 tons of United States Shipping Board vessels.

Admiral Benson, Chairman of the Shipping Board, has officially endorsed the move and declares that "the enterprise of Mr. Harriman and his associates is heaven-sent from the standpoint of the American Merchant Marine." He views the German co-operation as necessary to its success, since only by such cooperation can the ships for which the Board is responsible be fully employed.

The Department of Commerce shows, in its recent report, that shipping under American register increased by 609 vessels and 3,416,713 gross tons during the fiscal year of 1920, compared with 1919. At the end of the fiscal year 1920 American registered shipping consisted of 28,182 vessels aggregating 16,324,013 gross tons, an increase of 500 percent over 1914. Nearly 90 percent of the year's increase consisted of seagoing ships of 1,000 gross tons or over, owned by the Shipping Board. In spite of our phenomenal growth, ths British merchant marine is still larger than the American by approximately 2,300,000 tons.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York in its latest report declares, in speaking of the increase in the foreign trade of the United States, that "European labor costs have advanced tremendously until they now parallel, to a considerable degree, labor costs in this country. This change deprives Europe of one of her greatest foreign trade assets and improves, in like measure, the outlook for American foreign trade so far as competition in productive costs is concerned. Wages will, of course, vary, but a comparatively level situation seems assured throughout the industrial countries whose commerce is affected by productive costs."

The implication of this suggestion is that we are at least on the way to being able to compete on equal terms with foreign manufacturers. Despite his superior standard of living, the American worker will be no more expensive than the Italian or Japanese. We shall perhaps need no tariff wall and will have a clear road commercially in Asia and South America.

Despite the fact that banking loans are still high the unsettled condition of banking has improved substantially during the past month. The harvesting and marketing of the country's large crops have been financed and without undue strain upon the banks, excepting perhaps in some New England cities, and while loans are now expanding in response to seasonal needs a considerable reduction in the volume of outstanding credit is anticipated in the near future.

The continued improvement in transportation is given as one of chief reasons for the betterment of the credit situation. Also, the downward trend of prices, although causing some immediate difficulty, tends toward a greater rather than less stability in the credit and general business conditions.

Although the terms of the recent French government loan of $100,000,000 were unusually inviting to investors general surprise was expressed in financial circles at the ease with which it was subscribed. The occasion of the huge issue of French bonds to American investors was preparation for the coming payment of France's share of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French bonds sold in America five years ago when the war efforts of France were at their height. These bonds pay eight percent interest, and run for 25 years, with sinking fund provisions that will give some holders an even higher return.

In order to make a market for this issue it was necessary to inform American investors of the recovery of France from the effects of the war and some very remarkable facts were brought to light in this connection. Of 11,500 French factories destroyed, 3,540 are now in operation and the population of the invaded districts of France, which fell to less than two million, has now risen again to the pre-war figure of four million. Houses to shelter 870,000 people have been rebuilt, 13,000 miles of French highways have been repaired and more than half of the 265,000,000 cubic yards of trench space has been filled in.

Immediately that the French loan was successfully disposed of, leading bankers in the United States expressed themselves as confident that a considerable column of new foreign business will be arranged within a short time, provided the foreign applicants display a willingness to "pay the price" in making the interest rates and conditions sufficiently attractive. The first of the new business is likely to be municipal rather than governmental, a number of Swiss cities having made inquiry among New York bankers concerning accomodation. The Scandinavian countries, Norway and Denmark in particular, are in the market for loans and some of the South American republics also are trying to arrange financing here and bankers are inclined to believe they can be accomodated if their demands are not too excessive.

Along with the general easing of the banking and credit situation has come a wave of lower prices that has swept the country from coast to coast. Although there has been a substantial cut in textiles and a great many other commodities it is not predicted that a period of stable prices is at hand and Secretary of the

Treasury Houston said recently: "I believe there will be a gradual recession in prices, but that a stable condition will not be reached for several years. There are apt to be considerable fluctuations up and down. I would not venture to say that the pre-war level will ever be reached."

The announcement of the Ford Motor Company that the cost of the Ford car would immediately be reduced to its pre-war price was followed almost at once by the Franklin Company, which declared a cut of from seventeen and one-half to twenty-two and one-half percent on all models of the Franklin car. It is said that the unfilled orders on the books of the Ford Motor Co. at the old price, which will now be filled on the new scale, mean a loss of between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 to the company.

Reductions in the price of textiles has been predicted for some time and following the lead of the automobile manufacturers the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., one of the largest manufacturers of ginghams, seersukers, chambray and ticking in the country, announced a thirty-three and one-third percent reduction in all cotton goods. The American Woolen Co., had already made reductions ranging from 5 to 20 percent and the bottom dropped out of the silk market some time ago when the price of raw silk dropped from $17 to $5.50 a pound.

Sears-Roebuck and Company and Montgomery-Ward and Co., two of the largest mail-order houses in the world, have both announced substantial reductions in many lines of merchandise. The list included men's and women's clothing, shoes, furniture, and a few staple foodstuffs. Sears-Roebuck's reductions range from 20 percent to 160 percent and those of Montgomery-Ward and Company are from 10 percent to 120 percent.

How soon the consumer will benefit from the reductions of wholesale prices by a noticeable cut in the high cost of living is a matter of speculation. But the first effect will probably come in lower prices for clothing and other manufactures of textiles as reductions in the textile trade have been more marked than in any other. The general view of business men is that the basic reason for the price reductions was the operation of the law of supply and demand. There has been a pronounced decrease in recent months in the demand for nearly every kind of manufactured goods and the result has been large stocks of unsold goods which, in some instances—notably the Massachusetts cotton mills—has caused the frequent shut-down of manufacturing establishments.

Prices of foodstuffs will doubtless fall in company with other commodities and the bumper crops of wheat and corn and other staples such as apples, potatoes, peas and vegetables will exert an influence on these reductions.

Eclipsing in interest both politics and business there has come in the last few days reports of the alleged 'fixing' of last year's World Series baseball games by the "purchase" of a number of players on the Chicago American League team, who lost the world's championship to Cincinnati. Notable among baseball players concerned are Eddie Cicotte, veteran pitcher, and Joe Jackson, another veteran on the Chicago team. Eight players have been suspended by Manager Comiskey of the White Sox, which means, in all probability the sacrifice of a chance for the pennant in the American League, Cleveland leading Chicago by only a few points. A general clean-up of baseball is being demanded throughout the country and other startling revelations will probably be brought out in the cause of the investigation which has been undertaken by a Chicago Grand Jury.

STANLAY H. HIGH

Boston, September 15, 1920.

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# New York Efficiency?

AN important New York corporation of many millions of dollars capital and with branch houses in many parts of the world, had an office in Shanghai. The New York office was run on "strictly-modern" lines, with filing systems galore, auditors and accountants to spare, and world-wide trade information dealing with every country on the face of the globe and all of it so arranged that when the general manager pressed a button a boy in livery appeared with File XG2 and in this file was the latest statistical data on the trade conditions of Timbuctoo—that is, if Timbuctoo was desired. Well things ran along smoothly until the annual directors meeting. Reports were read regarding the standing of the various subsidiary organizations scattered over the world, and finally among the s's came Shanghai.

"What's that," exclaimed the G. M. "Shanghai lost money again. That's the second year they have failed to make a showing. I think we had better close that office—who will make a motion to that effect?"

The motion being duly made and seconded and passed and recorded, the meeting proceeded to the consideration of the office at Timbuctoo, which came among the t's. In the course of a few days, the general manager at Shanghai received a cable containing about a dozen words instructing him to close up shop, discharge the employes, sell stocks on hand and catch the first available steamer for New York. Now that's efficiency! Everything cleaned up, wiped off the slate. No dead wood around umpty-steen Wall Street where this world-wide trust had its headquarters.

Well, let's see if it was "efficiency" after all: The Shanghai branch dealt in peanuts—or at least peanuts will serve as an example anyway. Exchange had been against the firm for some two years and no purchases could be made. Naturally the office in Shanghai had been carried at a loss and there was rent, light and heat and other items including advertising, of course. When the Shanghai manager got his message from Home he was flabbergasted to express it mildly. He cabled back immediately explaining the situation (he had already, of course, written volumes on the same subject) and stating that prospects were good for the coming season; that business usually went in cycles out here with the good years and the slack years and the very good years and the very slack years and so on. He received an answer which started out, "referring our cable of the 3rd proceed as directed."

The news leaked out—it always "leaks out" in Shanghai—or rather it is "whispered around." "Oh say, did you hear that So & Soforth are closing out. A Chinese told me that Smith got a cable yesterday to shut up shop—yes, big losses—yes, that's the way the Americans do business. Yes, they say there will be others." And so it went and inside of three days, "according to rumor" America's entire business with China had been wiped out and all the American business men were returning home and there were "further rumors" that even the missionaries were going back home and that the consulates and the legation were to be closed. It even got into international politics and "according

to rumor" the Japanese were behind the whole thing. It seems that something has been "put over" at Washington and the U. S. government had decided that China's business belonged to Japan anyway so why interfere with the Japanese?

But to get back to So and Soforth, Smith did as directed against his better judgment. He closed up shop and he got a reservation on the first ship homeward bound. Two weeks before he sailed, the exchange situation which had been against him for many moons, changed and the market became favorable. In a month he could have wiped out the losses of the last two years and layed up a fine balance besides. By the time he got back to New York the entire situation had changed and there was strong prospects that the Shanghai office would be reopened—probably in time for the next slump. The foregoing, of course, didn't happen—exactly—but there have been many cases closely approximating it in the history of American business in China. The moral we set out to point, is that it is difficulty to operate a business in China from a New York office on Wall street with a board of directors who have been no nearer China than the Hudson River. Efficiency has paid in America where conditions are known and where it is possible to have a map on your office wall with a set of different colored thumb tacks that tell the exact story in dotted lines and curves.

Out here in China, success comes in big measure to those who have lived in the field for a number of years and who understand the ever changing economic and political conditions. It also comes to those offices that are headed by men experienced in this trade and who have been granted authority from the home office to decide policies and operate the business without having to conduct a correspondence course in foreign trade from the China stand point, every time a deal is made. The firms, American and otherwise, which have learned this lesson are, in the long run successful, and we do not fear much contradiction when we state that there probably are fewer failures here in any given number of years than almost anywhere else in the world. An effort is now being made by American business interests in China to obtain legislation from Congress which will permit the *experienced* American business men out here to form local companies for the specific purposes of extending American foreign trade in this part of the world. The bill has been before Congress for three years and will be presented again on the opening of the new Congress in December. It now has good prospects of passage for Chambers of Commerce on the Pacific Coast are interested in it and quite a large number of American congressmen have been told of the necessity at first hand. One congressman, Mr. Dyer of Missouri is making a special campaign for the measure. Which is listed under the title "H. R. 7204." The American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai which drew up the original measure, is preparing to spare no expense in pushing it in the coming congress. Every American in China regardless of his line of work should assist in the necessary work of education which must be conducted if this measure becomes a law. If it becomes a law, American companies in China will be placed on an even basis of competition with other nationalities and American business in this part of the world will not only hold what it has gained in the last four or five years, but will take on a new impetus. If this measure becomes a law, American business in China will have its headquarters out here and will be subject to local management and not subject to the legislation of some 48 state and territorial regulations at home where China conditions are not understood. This will mean real efficiency rather than the case mentioned in the foregoing and it will provide for real cooperation of American and Chinese business men—rather than academic discussions of the subject which we have had in plenty in the past.

# The Farewell Dinner Party-Were You There!

THERE was a vacant chair at my left when the guests had all seated themselves. We had arrived at the fish course when he came in. After bowing an apology to the host at the head of the table, the late arrival took his seat, then leaning over toward me whispered.

"Who in the devil is this dinner being given for anyway?"

I explained that Mr. Jones, the head of a new company organized for the purpose of placing a stick of chewing gum between the teeth of each and every one of China's four hundred millions, was returning home on furlough so his friends were giving him a farewell dinner.

"Wonder why they invited me—I don't know either Jones or his gum. I got home late and found an invitation on my table, so I came—that's why I'm here," the late guest explained as he made a hasty grab for a bite of fish as the Chinese waiter snatched his plate away from him and substituted in its place another plate containing a starved looking little bird carefully balanced an a flinty island of fried toast.

The farewell dinner is a great institution in China! It doesn't make a great deal of difference who you are or *were* before you came out or how long you stayed in China after you came over here, or how long you expect to be away, you always get a farewell dinner, perhaps a dozen of them when you go home. They are lots of fun if you approach them strategically—that is, eat dinner at home before you go to the banquet. This gives you more time to make inquiry about the guest of honor for whom you don't give a cuss, but for whom the dinner is being given.

In the old days these farewell dinners were great affairs to be remembered for months. There was a pleasant little custom of breaking the dishes, after the guests had first poured the contents down each other's necks and shirt fronts. In Tientsin after one of these jambourees several years ago, the man at whose house the dinner party had been held told his "number one" Chinese boy servant to give him a list of the breakage. The boy replied:

"Guests no have break master's dishes. I savvy wild party, so have catch dishes at guest's house."

This boy was wise in his generation. He knew what was coming so did some quick borrowing from other house-boys and the guests had the pleasure of breaking their own crockery. Then there is a story about a famous farewell dinner given in Shanghai at a restaurant which in the good old days was frequented by naughty people, but which is now advertised to be chemically clean and frequented by the best people. This dinner developed into a wrestling match, the guests (it was a stag-party) all removing their coats, shirts and unmentionables. The winner of first honors accomplished the feat by the simple expedient of greasing his person with butter so that his adversaries couldn't get a grip on him. There was a little jar at the close of the party for it developed that somebody had thrown one of the guest's clothing out of the window into the street and a rickshaw coolie had

made away with them. He (the guest) went home in a closed car and (it is rumored) has lived to become a prominent business man of his time.

Every club in China has its reminiscences of the good old days and the good old farewell dinners before America placed its approval on Pussyfooting (British for the great drought). People are drinking less now and this in spite of any China dry laws, one reason probably being the rotten brands of booze that are now placed on the Shanghai market. I suppose they will be selling American beer and whiskey, out here as long as the Japanese can make it and Chinese print shops produce the labels.

But the farewell dinner in China! It's a great life if you can stand it. If a man belongs to fourteen clubs, three associations, sixteen chambers of commerce and one soviet, each must give him a farewell dinner. Usually the same guests attend all of the functions, it not being uncommon to meet the same people at dinner at a different place every night for two weeks. It has one bad effect, the stories get awfully stale. If some lucky dog collars a new story, he is a hero as long as he can keep his friends from retailing the same tale back to him the next night, as their own original importation.

The number of guests usually runs from ten to fifteen. The number of cocktails preceding the function is usually the same number. This serves to keep the guests awake until the third course. The food is usually indifferent and not worthy of mention. Sometimes there is a diversion in the form of table decorations. If Jones has a bouquet of flowers surmounted by a pedestal upon which a canary bird wrestles with a gold fish, then Smith must outdo him by placing at each plate a Kewpie doll. This is always considered original. Almost anything in table etiquette goes at a dinner party. If there are ladies present, the hostess can always get a laugh and a reputation for being a good sport by saying "damn," when the servant spills coffee on her new Paris creation just from the shop of Ah Sing Foo. Sometimes there are speeches. Mr. Going H. O. Furlough, gets up after the guests have all roused themselves and utters, "Spleech! Spleech!" and delivers himself somewhat as follows:

"I am truly appreciative of this honor you are doing for me. This has been a wonder-ful dinner and I shall always remember it. I am truly appreciative of this honor. This has been a wonderful dinner and I'll always remember it. I am truly appreciative of this dinner. I shall always remember this honor which you have dinnered me."

He then sits down and they all have another drink while somebody springs another old story. After the servants have removed the debris, it is always good form for the host to get up and in a jazzy voice exclaim:

"Let's all go to the Carasian," after which there is a scampering for wraps and a piling of ten or fifteen deep into one jitney for the place of unlimited joy and the season's latest sensation. At the Carasian it is best form for part of the party to sit at a table and make comments on the various styles of dress or undress of the other members of the party who are dancing, but that's another story.

The Chinese have it all over the foreigners when it comes to farewell dinner parties. Chinese dinner parties usually start at 7 o'clock and end at 7:30. There are no speeches and the host usually leaves early because he has to attend a dozen other functions of the same kind the same evening. Also the Chinese don't *dress* for dinner. Not literally, "don't dress," but what I mean, they "come as they are." The foolish foreigners think they have to doll themselves up like race horses, just because they are going to a dinner party to eat alongside a lot of people they dined with the night before. However, to repeat, it's a great little idea, the Farewell Dinner Party to Mr. G. H. O. Leave. If you are an official the problem is still more complicated than for the lowly chewing gum magnate. The parties have to be mixed up with various nationalities. If you sit next to a Jap, you tell him what wonderful people the Japanese are and how you detest the Siberians. If you are next a Siberian, then you cuss the Japs. It doesn't require much drilling to handle this matter—only remember who you sat next the night before. When it comes to the departing official, it always offers an opportunity for Mr. Self Exploiter to exploit himself by giving a dinner for the official, who for political reasons is forced to accept. If he gets three precious lines in the newspaper next morning, he is happy in having put over another one. Yes, it's a great life, out here, this constant round of Farewell Dinners to friends you have learned to love and to those you have come to hate. The farewell party is the same. The words are the same. Only the feeling in the heart is different!

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# Trying to Make A Republic Out of China

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER

FOR some years now we have been talking about "New China." Now we are face to face with a China that must be described as "Newest China"—so far does its promise of real democracy transcend that of the Revolution. We thought China had been reborn when the Manchu autocracy was overthrown and a republic was proclaimed. Leaping stark and clear and, to the West, unforewarned out of the romantic mystery of the Land of the Dragon, it was an act to capture the world's imagination. And it did.

But for fundamental purposes it meant little more. It left the mass of China substantially the same. Names were changed—that was all. The corrupt, ignorant, arrogant mandarinate that had governed, or misgoverned the nation under the Manchus continued to govern. They had different titles and they wore different costumes—generally less picturesque ones—but their practices were as before.

A political revolution in China could hardly have been otherwise. China's problem was far, far deeper and more complex than political. It is economic, social, moral, religious—all that touches the foundations of society. And there the changes must come—at the foundations.

And there the changes are coming at last, in the new student intangible and unorganized stirring which finds its most concrete expression in the newly-born student movement.

The student movement arose out of the Shantung decision of the Paris Peace Conference and the threatened loss of the province that Confucius made sacred. That came as climax to the steady succession of official acts by which Chinese sovereignty and soil were being alienated to Japan by corrupt Chinese officialdom. The wrath of the country accumulated slowly and unnoticeably over two years, burst forth, crystalized in the strike of all the schools and the closing of the shops in the largest cities, and resulted in the enforced expulsion of three of the highest officials who had been most conspicuous in the betray-

als. That is by now an oft-told tale, but the consequences have only begun.

In the streets of Peking almost any day now are to be seen groups of coolies, hawkers, soothsayers, shopkeepers clustered about three or four youths preaching —literally preaching—patriotism. They are to be seen also in other cities—in little towns in Shantung and Anhui as well as the metropolitan centers. They are talking in simple terms that the farmer and coolie will understand of the perils that beset their country. They are talking of the danger of its subjection, of the corruption of its officials, of the loss of territory, rights and wealth, of the poverty of its people, of their ignorance, of their unnecessary suffering. They are instilling the rudiments of civics, even if in the heated exaggeration of youth.

Such things have not been in China before. Patriotism there has been. But it was the patriotism of the intelligensia of the little, cultivated, almost exotic fringe. This is no fringe. These boys, numbering high in the thousands, are the moderately well-to-do Chinese family. They have not lost their contact with native life. More, they have behind them, in action as well as moral support, the great merchant class.

That is the striking fact. The shopkeeper of China is getting into public affairs. He is no longer leaving the governance and exploitation of his country to the professional mandarinate. And he is making his power felt, strikingly. When the shutters of every shop in Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanking, Hangchow and Peking went up in broad daylight as if on the belt of one gigantic machine, a new political force was created. And it remains a potential force, a force that threatens every day. It is the force that is preventing the militarists who compose the present government from conducting negotiations over the retrocession of the Kiaochow Peninsula in such a way that the whole province of Shantung will be lost to China.

If the significance of this were only political it would not be worth marking. But it is more than that. It is educational. It is creative. It is training slowly, almost pitifully slowly, a sense of national responsibility. And it has already made a public opinion. There is a real public opinion functioning to-day in China, even if crudely. Further, and more important, it has had constructive radiations, in education and economics.

Take the new evening schools, for instance. Attached to every college and university in Peking, to the government middle schools in other cities, to the girls' mission schools in smaller centers, there are free evening schools. Here women come to learn how to bathe their babies properly, how to sew, how to avoid infection; here middle-aged workmen come to learn how to read and write the simple characters; here boys working in the daytime as apprentices come to learn the use of new tools and the mastery of new processes; here all come to learn just a little of history and geography and the rudiments of government and the meaning of patriotism, The teachers are all students and the expenses are met by funds collected from among students. They are the same students to be seen lecturing in the streets. Their purpose is the same, but here they are beginning at the roots. Governments may change and change again, but the evils that compel change will remain until there is a Chinese citizenship capable through education of judging what is good and what is evil.

The same is true of economics. At the Tung An Shih Ch'ang, the teeming bazaar in the center of the Tartar City of Peking, there is a small stall flaunting red banners announcing Kuo Huo-country goods or native products. This, too, is an outgrowth of the student movement. It is the positive side of the anti-Japanese boycott, a recognition of the fact that boycotts, no matter at which country directed, are only negative and that the most effective blow for independence is the building up of Chinese industries and the use by Chinese for their own profit of their own wealth and their skill. A definite native industry movement has been born. With the support of the Chambers of Commerce, the guilds, and even, in some measure, of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, making it is at least a sentiment for Chinese economic self-dependence.

The process is deliberate. Student committees go to shops where foreign goods are sold, get samples, take them to the technical schools, and there learn how to make them. Students of the technical schools go to Chinese shops, to the Chinese craftsmen, and teach them how to make them. Other student committees take the goods when made and place them in the retail stores. And an educational campaign is carried on for the purchase of such goods, Thus the whole cycle from raw material to consumption is created. And it is showing marked results; so much so that the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce this month is opening thirty new buildings in the big retail district outside the Peking City Wall which will be let only to merchants selling Chinese-made goods. The same is true in other large cities.

What may be called, for lack of a better word, the renaissance, goes even closer to fundamentals. It touches even language. One of the greatest barriers to the spread of learning has been the distinction between the written and spoken languages. Wen Li, the written language, is a thing unto itself. To read and write in China it is not enough merely to be able to write the characters of certain meanings and to recognize them on the printed page. The written language has a construction all its own, words and forms peculiar to itself, and literature of all sorts, even newspapers, has been therefore a closed book to the overwhelming majority of Chinese.

Hence what is known as Bei Hwa. Bei Hwa is a revolution in language. It, too, has been given impetus by the student movement. Bei Hwa is merely the written spoken language, anomalous or obvious as that may sound. That is to say, when you want to write "I love you," you merely set down the characters for those three words, not six or seven characters that have no use in speech.

The need of the revolution can be measured by its success. In the last year it is estimated that five hundred newspapers have been started in the various provinces published exclusively in the Bei Hwa. Provincial educational associations have ordered that all text-books be printed in Bei Hwa. There are literary magazines in which even poetry is written in Bei Hwa. The import of this cannot be minimized. It is equivalent to the abandonment of Latin for the vulgate European tongues in the literature of the European Renaissance. And it will have equal results in the increased spread of learning. Remember that in these five hundred newspapers through the simplified language are being communicated all the radical, reformist ideas that necessarily characterize men so daring of spirit as to attempt to overthow a tradition of two thousand years' hallowing, especially in China—remember that and it will not be difficult to understand what must be the ultimate effect on the millions newly come to literature.

These ideas are the challenging of all the hoary accepted truths that underlie the Chinese social structure. They are the challenging of the dicta of the sages, sparing not even Confucius. They are the challenging of the marriage system, of ancestor-worship, and above all of the family system on which Chinese society and social ethics rest. Not until there is a restatement of the relative values of the family and the individual can the world of Chinese life be changed. And no less than that is the aim of the group of university intellectuals in whom is the moral leadership of the student movement which is in turn the moral leadership of the new nationalism.

There is not the space here to give link by link the chain that will inevitably follow from this. The emphasis on the individual as against the family negates one of the premises of the Confucian system. Tho weakening of the Confucian system negates all the premises of Chinese social system. It is not even necessary to analyze this in detail. It is necessary only to point out that now not only the form of China's government is in process of revolution. The whole face of Chinese life is promising to undergo transformation.

That is what constitutes one great distinction between the China of to-day and the China of three or four years ago, the China we thought new because it had a parliament and a few women suffragists and railways and a model institution or two. The other great distinction is that now the impulse to change is not confined to the foreign-educated. It has begun to fire at least the upper layers of the Chinese mass. The schoolboy and the shop-keeper—they are the new phenomena of China and its hope.—*From the World Outlook.*

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# Who's Who in China

**Hon. Chang Chih-tan, Minister of the Interior.**

**(張志潭字遠伯)**

*Mr. Chang Chih-tan who was appointed on August 11, 1920, Acting Minister of Interior, was born in 1883 at Fengjen Hsien in the province of Chihli. He was successful in government examinations during the Ching regime and got the degree of Chu-jen, equivalent to the present college degree of Master of Arts, in 1904.*

*Mr. Chang started his official career as a senior secretary of the Board of Army. Later he was transferred to the Board of Civil Affairs and held the same rank. When the present President was appointed by the Manchu Throne Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, he made Mr. Chang his special attache. Subsequently, Viceroy Hsu promoted Mr. Chang to be the councillor of the Military Training Bureau of the Three Eastern Provinces. Mr. Chang was given the concurrent position of the Co-Director of the Frontier Affairs Bureau of the Kirin Province.*

*After the establishment of the Republic in 1911, Mr. Chang became secretary to President Yuan Shih-kai. Later he was appointed Taoyin of the Shuiyuan District which position he did not hold long before he was recalled to Peking where he was appointed secretary of the Cabinet which was then headed by Marshal Tuan.*

*From that time on Mr. Chang's influence in Chinese political circles was becoming more important every day. In January 1917, he was appointed Vice-Minister of the Interior. Subsequently he was ordered to take charge of the affairs of the same Ministry. While serving as Vice-Minister of the Interior he was concurrently holding the position of the Director-General of the Metropolitan Municipal Bureau.*

*In March 1918 when Marshal Tuan was appointed the Prime Minister for the third time, Mr. Chang was chosen to head the secretariat of the Cabinet. Wherever Marshal Tuan went Mr. Chang was always with him. His service was indispensible. In the War Participation Office of which Marshal Tuan was the Director-General, Mr. Chang held a no less important position than that of the Chief of the Confidential Documents Bureau.*

*The feeling between Marshal Tuan and Mr. Chang was always cordial and their relation close. This would have continued had it not been for the fact that, in spite of his constant warnings, Marshal Tuan lent too ready an ear to suggestions of "Little" Hsu who always tried to make use of his "Old Teacher" to promote his own political ambition. Mr. Chang observed neutrality during the military operations between the Chihli forces and Marshal Tuan's army. He was then holding the position of the Vice-Minister of War.*

*After the downfall of the Anfu Club and the re-institution as Prime Minister of General Chin Yun-peng, Mr. Chang was appointed Acting Minister of the Interior which position he now holds. Concurrently he is acting as Director-General of the Metropolitan Municipal Bureau.*

*The military rank of Minister Chang is the Brigadier General and the highest decoration of honor with which he has been awarded is the Tashuo Chiaho of the First Order. He is also the recipient of the Fourth Order of Merit. He is one of the most promising officials in Peking and is considered as a very able official.*

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# Who's Who in China

*Central (Peking) Government.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| President | Hsu Shih-chang | 徐世昌 | |
| Vice-President | | | (Vacant) |
| | The Cabinet | | |
| | Ministers | | Vice-Ministers. |
| Premier | Chin Yun-peng | 靳雲鵬 | |
| Interior | Chang Chi-tan | 張志潭 | (Vacant) |
| Foreign Affairs | Yen Hui-ching, (Dr. W. W. Yen) | 顏惠慶 | Liu Shih-hsun 劉式訓 |
| Com. & Agricul- | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ture | Wang Nai-pin | 王廼斌 | Kao Ning-yu | 高凌霨 |
| Education | Fan Yuan-lien | 范源濂 | Wang Chang-ku | 王章祜 |
| Communications | Yeh Kung-cho | 叶恭綽 | Hsu Shih-tsang | 徐世章 |
| War | Chin Yun-peng | 靳雲鵬 | Chin Shao-tseng | 金紹曾 |
| Navy | Sah Chen-ping | 薩鎭冰 | Chen Tse-fu | 陳子復 |
| Justice | Tung Kang | 董康 | Chang Yih-pang | 張一鵬 |
| Finance | Chou Tzu-chi | 周自齊 | Wong Si-yuan | 汪士元 |
| | | | Chang Hu | 張弧 |
| General Staff | Chang Huai-chi | 張懷芝 | Tsiang Yen-heng | 蔣雁行 |

*Provincial Officials.*

| Province. | Tuchuns | | Civil Governors | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fengtien | Chang Tso-lin | 張作霖 | Chang Tso-lin | 兼 |
| Heilungkiang | Sun Lieh-chen | 孫烈臣 | Sun Lieh-chen | 兼 |
| Kirin | Pao Kwei-ching | 鮑貴卿 | Pao Kwei-ching | 兼 |
| Chihli | Tsao Kun | 曹錕 | Tsao Jui | 曹銳 |
| Shantung | Tien Chung-yu | 田中玉 | Chi-Yao-shan | 齊耀珊 |
| Shansi | Yen Shih-shan | 閻錫山 | Yen Shih-shan | 兼 |
| Sinkiang | Yang Tseng-hsin | 楊增新 | Yang Tseng-hsin | 兼 |
| Kansu | Chang Kuang-chien | 張廣建 | Chang Kuang-chien | 兼 |
| Shensi | Chen Shu-fan | 陳樹藩 | Liu Chen-hua | 劉鎭華 |
| Yunnan | Tang Chi-yao (abolished | | Tang Chi-yao | 唐繼堯 |
| Kweichow | Liu Hsien-shih | | Liu Hsien-shih | 劉顯世 |
| Szechuan | Hsiung Keh-wu | 熊克武 | Yang Shu-kan | 楊庶堪 |
| | Liu Chuan-hou | 劉存厚 | | |
| | Lu Chiao | 呂超 | | |
| Hunan | Tan Yen-kai (abolished) | | Tan Yen-kai | 譚延闓 |
| Hupeh | Wang Tsan-yuan | 王占元 | Sun Chen-chia | 孫振家 |
| | | | Hsia Shao-kang | 夏壽康 |
| | | | unsettled | |
| Kiangsi | Chen Kuang-yuen | 陳光遠 | Chi Yang | 戚揚 |
| Anhui | Chang Wan-sang | 張文生 | Nieh Hsien-fan | 聶憲藩 |
| Kiangsu | (*Vacant*) | | Chi Yao-lin | 齊耀琳 |
| | | | Huang Hu | 王瑚 |
| | | | (unsettled) | |
| Chekiang | Lu Yung-hsiang | 盧永祥 | Shen Chin-chien | 沈金鑑 |
| Kwangtung | Mu Yung-hsin | 莫榮新 | Yang Yung-tai | 楊永泰 |
| Kwangsi | Tan Hao-ming | 譚浩明 | Li Chen-cheng | 李靜誠 |
| Fukien | Li Hou-chi | 李厚基 | Li Hou-chi | 兼 |
| Honan | Chao Tieh | 趙倜 | Chang Feng-tai | 張鳳台 |
| | **Tartar Generals.** | | | |
| Jehol | Chiang Kwei-ti | 姜桂題 | | |
| Chahar | Chang Ching-hui | 張景惠 | | |
| Suiynan | Tsai Cheng-hsun | 蔡成勳 | | |

*Foreign Envoys.*

(In order of precedence.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spain | Don Luis Pastor | Cuba | M. Jose A. Barnet |
| Portugal | M. Bartalha de Freitas | Norway | M. Johan Michelet |
| Russia | Prince Koudacheff (recognition withdrawn) | Great Britain | Sir Beilby F. Alston,† K.C.M.G., C.B. |
| France | M. A. Boppe | Brazil | M. J. de P. R. Alves |
| Japan | Mr. Y. Obata | America | Hon. C. R. Crane |
| Sweden | Dr. D. Bergstrom | Belgium | M. R. Everts. |
| Netherlands | Sir W. J. Oudendijk, K.C.M.G. | Italy | Marquis, Durazzo |
| | | Uruguay | M. V. M. Carrio* |

†Absent; Mr. R. H. Clive, C.M.G., is *Charge D'Affaires.*
**Charge D'Affaires.*

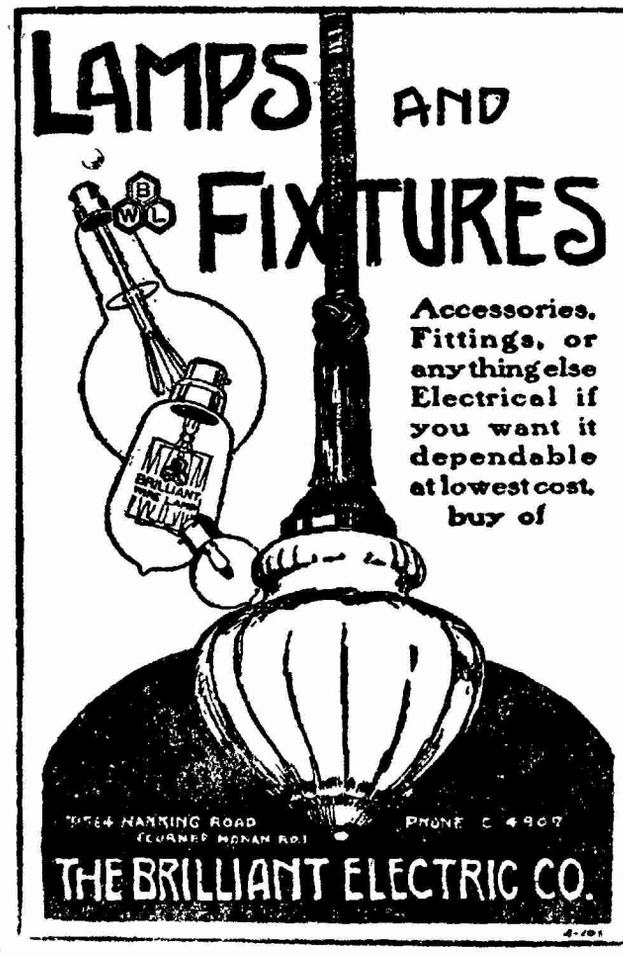
(*From the China Illustrated Review, Tientsin,*)

# Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

## Japan Planning a New Drug Campaign in China

*From the "Christian Science Monitor" (Boston)*

It is considerably over a year now since *The Christian Science Monitor* first drew attention to the deliberate effort that was being made by Japan to make still more certain her hold on China by debauching the Chinese people. Since that time, in spite of the vigorous denials and ridicule of the facts, emanating from Japanese quarters, and in spite of the curiously virulent and unbalanced attacks made upon this paper by a certain section of the Japanese press, *The Christian Science Monitor* has continued to expose the steady development still going on, of one of the most scandalous traffics the world has probably ever seen. The need for this exposure is more urgent today than at any time in the past.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Twelve months ago, *The Christian Science Monitor*, after pointing out that, for the previous ten years, the importation into China of morphia and morphia appliances of all kinds had been prohibited, and that Japan herself was a signatory to the agreement forbidding this traffic, went on to show how Japan was honoring her word in this respect. "It is a fact all too well known," this paper declared, at that time, "that the exportation of morphia and morphia appliances to China is one of the most flourishing of Japanese trades. Literally tens of millions of yen, declares one authority, are transferred annually from China to Japan for the payment of Japanese morphia. The trade has the financial backing of one of the largest banks in Japan. The great morphia laboratories in Formosa are under government supervision, and the chief agent for the distribution of morphia in China is the Japanese post office. A large and steadily increasing supply of the drug passes, week by week and month by month, through the parcel post. No inspection of parcels passing through the Japanese post offices in China is allowed the Chinese customs officials. These officials have to be content with a statement written on the outside giving the alleged contents of the parcel. The actual contents may be anything. In this way, it is estimated, morphia is entering China by the ton."

Today, twelve months later, not only is there nothing to withdraw from this statement of the situation, but there is very much to add to it. The importation of morphia and morphia appliances into China from Japan has not only continued in increasing volume, but the latest advices on the subject go to show that morphia is very far from being the only drug by means of which Japan is striving to accomplish her immoral purpose. It now appears that cocaine is rapidly coming into favor amongst the Japanese exporters. Some years ago a few coca trees were

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planted in Formosa by way of an experiment. They flourished, and more were planted. Finally, a wealthy Japanese company purchased a tract of land over 700 acres in extent, regarded as specially suitable for the purpose, and in the first year planted some 150 acres in coca trees. Last year over 350 additional acres were planted, and the manufacture of cocaine on a large scale was commenced. The yield was regarded as in every way satisfactory, forty-two pounds to the acre, and so encouraged was the Japanese company in question that it has recently acquired a tract of land comprising no less than 75,000 acres in Peru for the purpose, as it is euphemiously explained, of "producing botanical drugs." There can hardly be any doubt that a large part of this land is to be used for the growing of the coca tree for the China drug traffic.

The effect of this pitiless trade is already becoming all too apparent in China. If the traffic in morphia, cocaine, and other drugs could be restricted to what the Japanese trader could do, it would take Japan a long time to achieve her purpose. Japan, however, never so reckoned up the situation. She placed and places her chief reliance on the expectation that every opium addict she succeeds in making will become a potential violator of the law which prevails through China against the cultivation of the poppy. The higher the price her merchants demand for their opium derivatives, the richer the harvest they themselves reap, and the more certain the increasing cultivation of the poppy in China. This increasing cultivation of the poppy is, of course, just exactly what is taking place in China today. The law against it still remains, but in many districts it is being openly allowed to lapse, a bribe to a debauched official being quite sufficient, as Japan fully reckoned would be the case, to secure complete immunity for the poppy grower. So the Japanese campaign develops.

Now, as has already been indicated, the great weapon which Japan is using to combat these exposures is ridicule, and when that fails, as, of course, it must fail, other methods, even less creditable, are resorted to. The true facts of the case are, however, becoming ever more widely known, and it is no prediction, but a simple statement of the invitable, to say that, in this connection as in others of a like nature, Japan will surely find that she has terribly overreached herself. Meanwhile, the following communication to this paper from a trustworthy authority, at present in Peking, is significant. "Cocaine, morphia, and opium," he writes, "seem to be a part of the regular program of the Japanese; and the best key to their activities is the German one. They have two habits, one of imitation, rather than invention—the other, taking things en bloc with a great want of discrimination. As part of their German process they are pursuing largely the same tactics in China that the Germans pursued in Russia, that is, a policy of wholesale demoralization.

## American Dislike Of Japan

*From the "London and China Express" (British)*

Mr. A. Maurice Low, the correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Washington, in the course of a letter, writes that a few thousand Japanese in California may be the means of bringing about a policy in Anglo-American relations. Between the United States and Japan there is no affection. The anti-Japanese sentiment is stronger on the Pacific Coast than in the Middle West or in the East, because on the West Coast, in California especially, the Japanese question has social and economic phases which do not affect the rest of the country. But it must not be supposed

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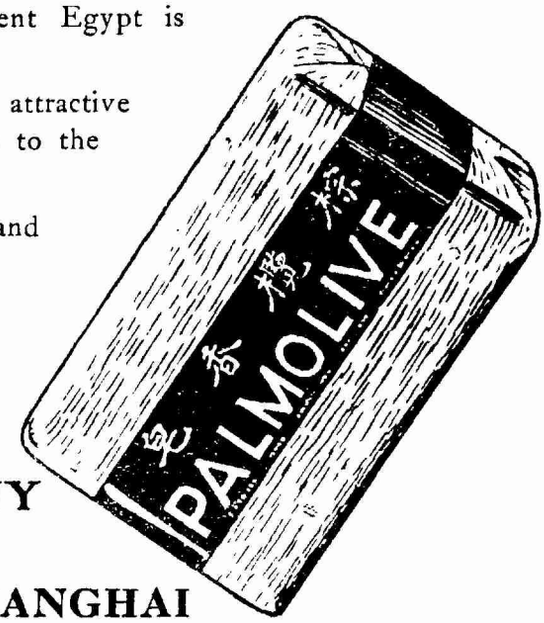


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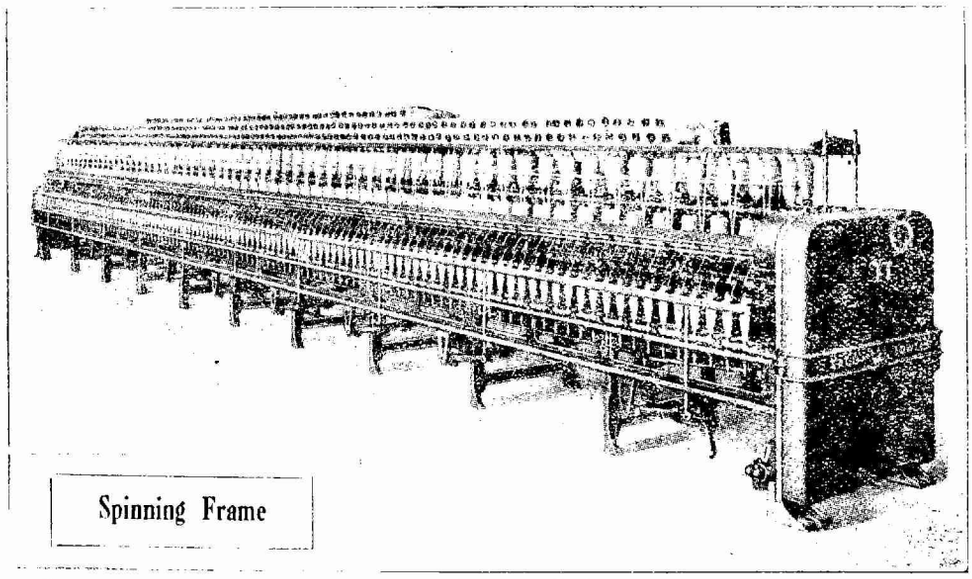

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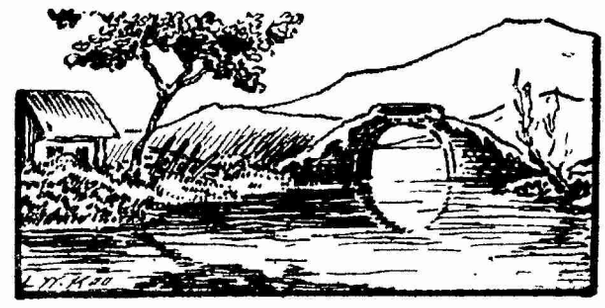
that this antipathy is purely local or confined solely to California. To the average American, Japan is a menace and a potential foe. In the popular belief war with Japan is not only possible but highly probable. It is not easy to explain the cause of this feeling. Certainly Japan has never done anything to wound American pride or to cause her material injury. There are approximately 85,000 Japanese in California, a trifle more than 2½ percent, of the total population of the State. Seemingly the negligible Asiatic element ought not to be a danger to the dominant and numerically superior white race. Yet the Californian will tell you that his civilization and supremacy are threatened.

The American will tell you frankly enough that although his grievance is against the Japanese his greater grievance is against the English, because if it were not for the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Japan would not be the menace that she is now conceived to be. It is impossible to make the average American believe that England does not encourage the Japanese to insist upon "rights" which the Americans deny, or to convince them that England does not secretly instigate Japan to oppose American policy. Japan can afford to flaunt the United States, Americans say, because she knows she can rely upon the support and material assistance of England. It is difficult to correct this belief. You are told that Japan is constantly intriguing in Mexico, that while for the moment she may be opposing Russia and was the enemy of Germany, eventually she will be found in alliance with Germany or Russia, perhaps both, so as to be able safely to carry out her ambitious designs.

For the sake of argument—but merely to develop the argument—you may admit all that has been said is true and ask if England, in the interest of America, should abandon the Japanese Alliance, what is the American compensation? You even put it somewhat bluntly. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance instead of a menace to America is to her advantage, as England being the ally of Japan can give her friendly counsel when America requests it; in the opinion of English statesmen the Alliance is not without value to England; if England risks offending Japan and turns friendship, if not into active hostility at least into resentment, what has America to offer in return? As the suggestion of an Alliance is precluded, the only inducement is the identity of mutual interests. Japan seeks to control China and close the door to the rest of the world. England and the United States are compelled to keep the door open, and by standing together they can force Japan to obey them. But suppose Japan should resist, you suggest, to carry the argument further, then what? Then, you are philosophically told, we shall see what we shall see but the first step is for England to relieve American anxiety by throwing over the Japanese Alliance. The inconsistency of this Americans do not see.



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# Reproduction of French Modes in Chinese Silk is on Wane

The copying of models of French garments, shipped to Shanghai by American department stores and reproduced in Chinese silks and other fabrics by native labor trained for the work is on the wane, is the idea expressed by Mrs. M. S. Crow, importer and exporter of Chinese embroideries, etc., in a recent interview in *Women's Wear* given to B. J. Perkins, who was recently on a tour of China, Japan, and the Philippines, representing the Fairchild publications of New York.

Mrs. M. S. Crow of Shanghai represents about nineteen American retailers in addition to several Canadian establishments and has entirely abandoned the idea of copying models for the American stores. She produces undergarments requiring handwork, and novelties based on designs introduced by herself and made of fabrics for which she has just installed her own looms. She is actively engaged in turning out novelties for the American Christmas trade.

Mrs. Crow told of a French blouse sent to her by a New York store, with instructions to reproduce as many as possible. The original cost of the blouse was $25, and it could have been made here and delivered to the New York store for $7. "But few of the buyers of the stores understand conditions in the Orient," Mrs. Crow went on. "They send the sample of the blouse, but neglect to send a sample of the kind of material they require. The fabric may come from London, in some instances, and it takes months to get it. For the making of really high grade garments here, copied from French or other models, fully ten months is required, but the stores in the States do not seem to understand this. I am willing to handle work for merchandisers, but not for speculators."

Mrs. Crow said she could not understand why some American waist manufacturer had not established a factory here. "It would be useless, of course," she explained, "for the production of cheap articles, but for high grade garments requiring careful handwork, they could be turned out at a price which would permit them to be shipped to the States and, allowing for the tariff, to be sold at a figure below the cost of production at home." In the last two years the labor required for this sort of work has increased between 20 and 25 percent, but this applies only to the treaty ports. In the interior, where much of the fine work is done, the increase has been only about 10 percent.

"You will hear it said," Mrs. Crow went on "that in the making of high grade garments in China the style element is a deterring feature. To my mind this is pure rubbish. In the first place, over 60 percent of the designs which are produced in France as original are copies, with modifications, of old Chinese prints and other things Chinese. I have seen in *Women's Wear* sketches of new things shown in Paris, and I have been able to trace many of them back to designs which had their origin in China many years before. Then America 'pinches' her styles from Paris, and sends them here to be copied because of the cheapness of our hand labor. Where is the style element by the time they get here? If American designers are as clever

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Is now ready for distribution and will be mailed out to subscribers in the next few days. This year's issue contains more than 300 pages and includes the pictures and personal biographies of the leading men of China in political, business and professional life. The book is printed on good paper and is suitable for any library.

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Owing to the cost of publishing the volume exceeding our previous expectations, the price has been advanced from $1 (cardboard binding), and $1.50 (Imitation Leather) to $2 and $2.50. All orders, however, that have been received to date will be filled at the previously advertised price.

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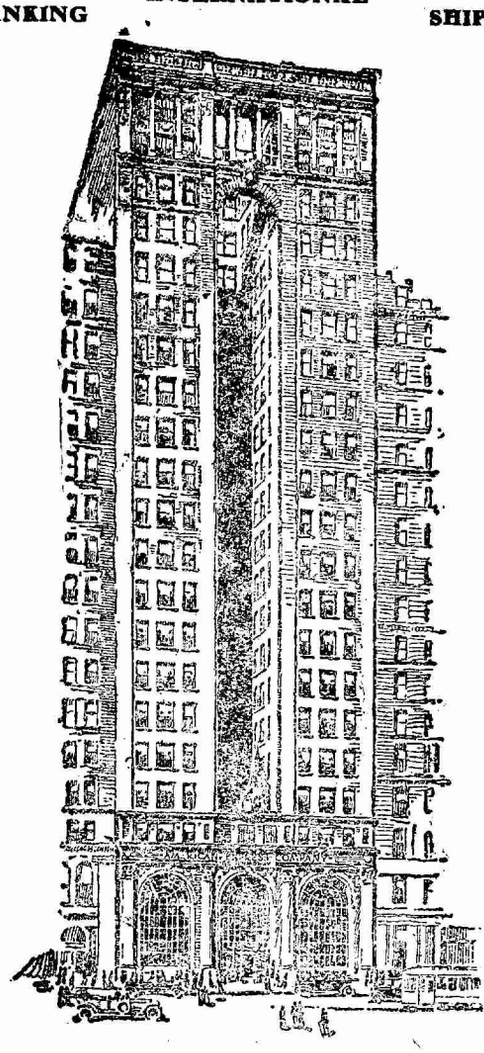

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as they are reputed to be in copying, they would apply this cleverness to a little initiative of their own. They have an endless source of supply to draw from in China.

"They must not expect to come here and 'clean up,' as they call it, in the first year. The proper kind of Chinese labor must be trained and supervised. The Chinese are a peculiar people to handle, but if they are handled right their work cannot be excelled. But the line of least resistence in America is quantity production.

"Some day an American manufacturer is going to look to the future; he is coming here to study conditions, and he is going to start his plant here, train his labor, and earn for himself a reputation for the production of high grade goods, and a fortune."

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## American Woman's Club

Dr. Luther Freeman, pastor of the Community Church, and Mrs. Freeman were the guests of honor at the last meeting of the American Woman's Club held at the Carlton Cafe, on Tuesday afternoon, November 2. Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, president, presided. After tea was served at which Mrs. James Macbeth and Mrs. Julius Rosenfeld acted as hostesses, the meeting was held. Mrs. C. F. Remer of St. John's University and Mrs. Donald MacGillivray gave interesting addresses on the Foreign Women's Home, dealing with its origin, the place it has filled in the city in giving homes to persons both aged and young, who are faced by difficulties. Larger quarters have been taken by the home and it is hoped a greater amount of work can be done.

Miss Grace Yang told the members of the work being accomplished by the Y. W. C. A. and also gave details concerning the present campaign being conducted for funds. Miss Yang is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College of Massachusetts.

Those assisting Mrs. Macbeth and Mrs. Rosenfeld were the following: Mrs. K. J. Corkery, Mrs. Dadisman, Mrs. J. W. Crofoot, Mrs. C. Crane, Mrs. Bosworth, Mrs. A. P. Chase, Mrs. R. T. Bryan, Miss Davis, and Mrs. Dow.

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## Chinese Silk Mission to Visit U. S.

China will avail herself of the opportunity of coming into close contact with the silk producers and manufacturers of the world at the coming International Silk Exposition to be held in New York during February, according to an announcement which has just been made by the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Silk Cocoon Guild of Shanghai.

The invitation of the Silk Association of America has been received and accepted and a committee to attend the exposition selected. This will be the first visit ever made to the United States of a regularly organized body of Chinese silk producers and dealers representing as they will the entire industry of the nation. The committee from China will be headed by Ting Ju Ling, who represents twenty-seven filatures in various parts of the country. The other members of the committee will be: Zee King Yung, owner of the Double Deer Filature; Woo Tsing Pah, owner of the Golden Anchor Filature; Lee Tunquay, a tussah merchant of Shanghai, and probably one official representative of the

The Five Red Keys

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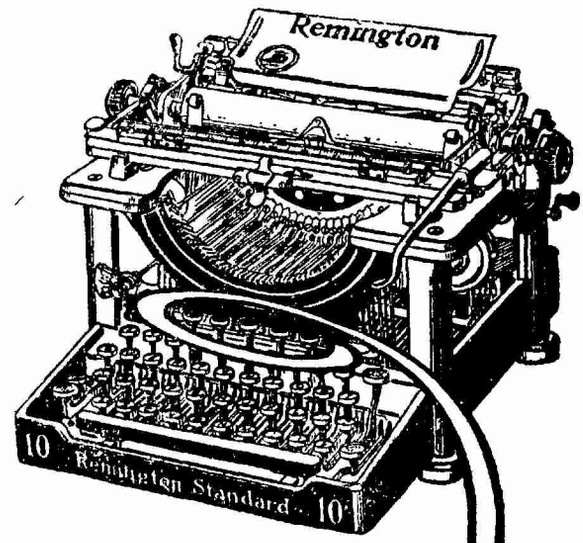


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Republic of China, who has not as yet been named. A feature of the exhibition which the Chinese mission will give at the International Silk Exposition will be that of reeling raw silk in typical native style. Three reeling girls and one mechanic have been selected from the filatures of the production district to make the trip and will accompany the committee. The reeling basins and machinery that will be used are already in the possession of the Silk Association of America, having been presented to them by the Chinese in 1917. A large number of samples of raw silk of all grades from all of the filatures will be taken in addition to cocoons and finished silk goods.

The Chinese mission will leave Shanghai on the *Fushima Maru* on December 18, according to present arrangements, and will arrive in New York about the middle of January. Only one stop will be made in the United States enroute at Seattle. The members of the committee plan to spend one month in New York and will visit various other cities of America on the return trip.

## Japan Using California Agitation to Cover Up

Japan is creating an agitation against the laws of California to cover up her own activities in Siberia, Mongolia or Manchuria, is the belief recently expressed in the Pacific Coast press of the United States by David F. Barrows, president of the University of California, and former head of the United States Army Intelligence Bureau in Siberia. President Barrows said that the American people were not opposed to Japanese progress except when it was made by "intrigue and political maneuvers."

In his observation of other incidents, he said, he has been forced to conclude that when Japan wishes to make some move that is against popular opinion she carefully shields this act by drawing attention to some other matter. President Barrows advocated stringent immigration and land ownership laws and said that not only California but the entire United States was involved in the issue.

## A Reduction in the Price of Fords

The effect of the Ford reduction in price on the American market in China will be that of fixing the local prices according to the exchange rate of the date of arrival here of shipments, according to Major Thomas H. McConnell, Far Eastern representative for the Ford Company, who is now in Shanghai with the Central China distributors, Dodge and Seymour, (China), Ltd.

Dodge and Seymour will sell Ford products at the prices prevailing in San Francisco plus the actual cost of crating and freight and will fix the exchange for each shipment so that buyers in China will not be affected by fluctuations. The gold prices on touring cars in San Francisco has been reduced from $769 to $649.56, on roadsters from $743 to $529.82, and on sedans from $1,115 to $946.32.

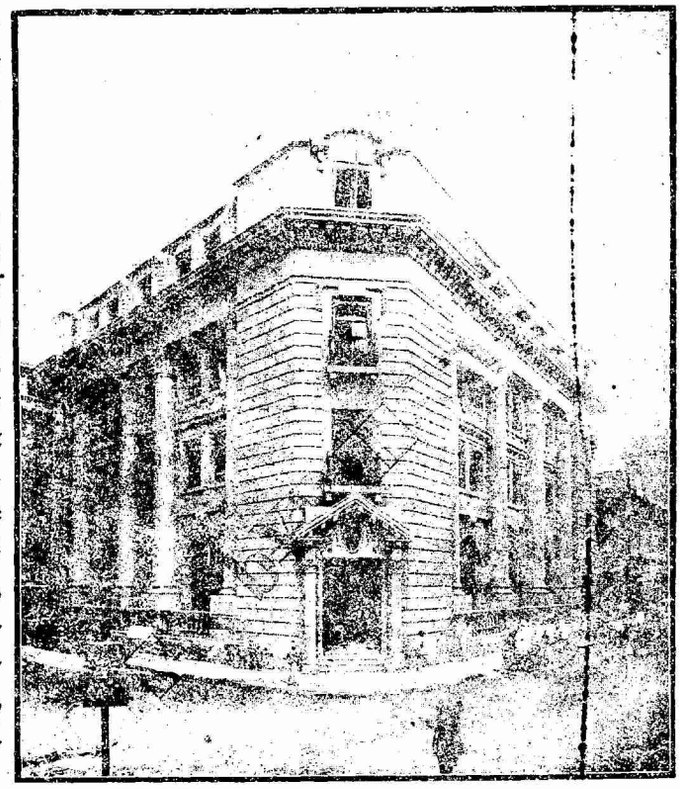
# Park Union Bank Has New Shanghai Home

The Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation, one of the most recent American entries into the banking field of China, has occupied its new offices at the corner of Kiukiang and Szechuen Road, Shanghai,—a formal opening having been held recently. The bank has taken over the ground floor of the former North China Insurance Company building and now has quarters suitable for the housing of such an institution.

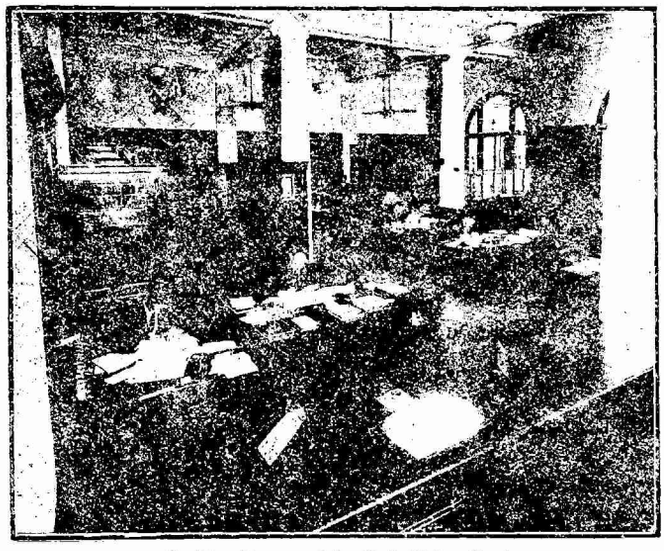
The Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation is owned by the National Park Bank of New York and the Union Bank of Canada and is organized under the Federal Reserve Act of the United States. The head offices of the institution are at 56 Wall Street, New York, Branch offices are maintained in Paris, Yokohama, Tokyo, Shanghai, San Francisco, and Seattle. The expansion plans of the corporation include the opening of a number of other Far Eastern branches within the next few years.

On September 1, 1920, of this year, the paid up capital of the bank was increased from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000, and the surplus and undivided profits from $504,205.16 to $754,000. The total assets and liabilities of the institution total $20,572,290.90.

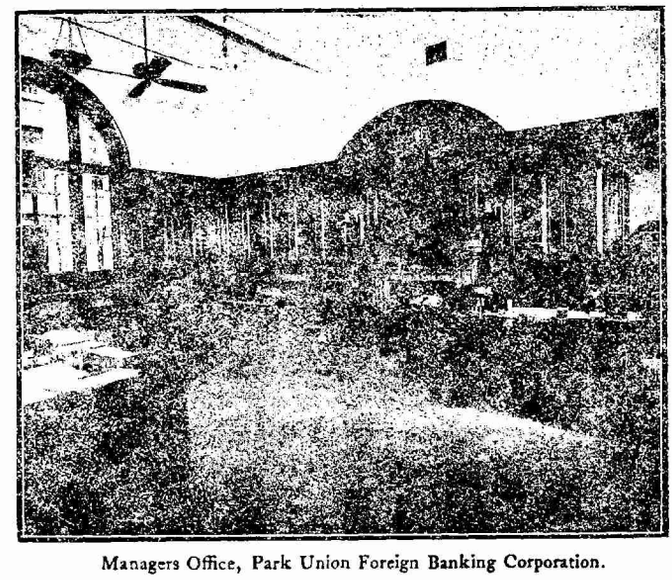
The Shanghai branch of the Park Union Bank was opened at 1 Kiukiang Road in September of 1919 and during the course of the year past the institution has become firmly and successfully established among the leading banks of the port. The Shanghai branch is under the direction of F. V. Reilly, former manager of the Shanghai branch of the Philippine National Bank.



Home of the Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation, 7 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

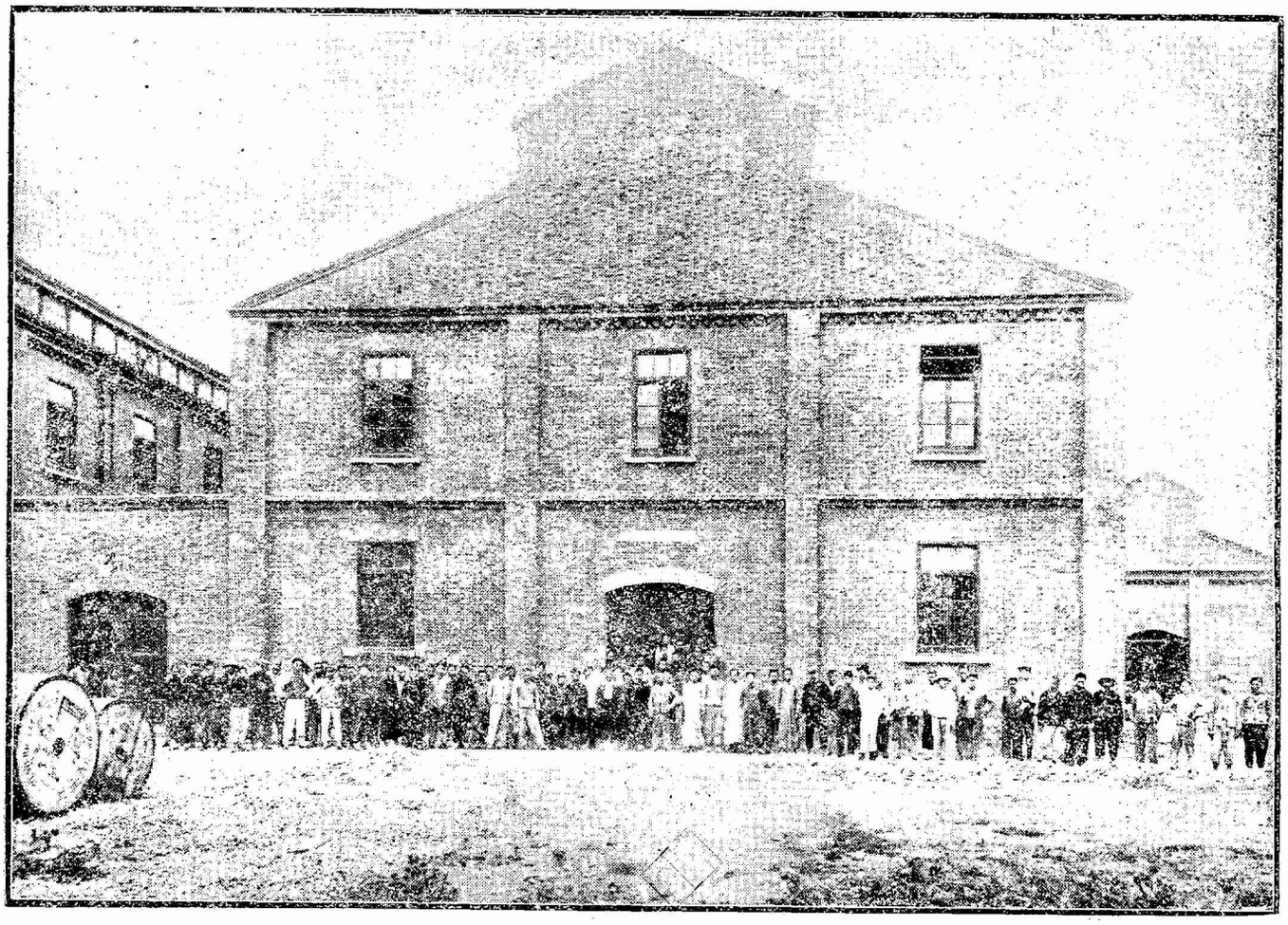


Banking Rooms of the Park Union Bank



Managers Office, Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.

# Manufacturing American Style Telephones in Shanghai



The foregoing is a picture of the factory and staff of the China Electric Company, Ltd., of Shanghai, a company that is now manufacturing American style telephones, switch-boards and telephone equipment—and doing it practically as efficiently as it is done in the United States. Chinese labor under the direction of American and Chinese skilled telephone engineers are handling the work. Large telephone switch-boards are now under construction for telephone installations in the new Chinese exchanges in the native city of Shanghai, at Pootung, at Peking and other places. About 200 laborers are employed and no great difficulty is experienced in training them to operate American machinery necessary in the construction of modern telephones. The factory is located on Changan Road, Soochow Creek, Shanghai.

## China's Hospitals And The Red Cross

Just at a time when the enormous demands of the war has made the world's supply scant, when shipping conditions from Europe are not at their best, and interest in medical missionary work is latent in many of the countries of the West, the hospitals of China have been given the necessary materials by the distribution of $500,000 gold worth of medical and hospital supplies by the American Red Cross Commission to Siberia working through the China Central Committee. Many hospitals in the more far flung and isolated parts of the country were unable to give the relief that brought about their establishment because of the exhaustion of their stores.

In the distribution of these supplies, the movement beginning in June and now nearing completion, the American Red Cross has followed its long established international policy sending them to French, English, Irish, Scotch, Canadian, New Zealand and Norwegian missionary hospitals as well as those under the direction of Americans. Hospitals have received an average of approximately $14,000 gold worth of supplies, from surgical instruments, microscopes, drugs and sterilizers to gauze and absorbent cotton, a total of 118 American and 242 non-American institutions participating. All of these shipments came as a result of appeals from the hospitals themselves, stating their needs and conditions. The 400 shipments have now gone forward to the medical organizations in all parts of China and the work of distribution is nearing completion.

The supplies were originally forwarded to Siberia by the various chapters of the American Red Cross in the United States for relief work there and upon the evacuation of that area, the plan was evolved to distribute these immense quantities of supplies to mission hospitals in China, Korea, Japan and the Philippine Islands through the already existing A. R. C. organizations in these countries.

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In carrying out this work of distribution in China, the mission hospitals and the American Red Cross are indebted to: W. A. B. Nichols, president of Fearon, Daniel, and Co., Inc., for the use of warehouses, staff for proper storage and shipping; The Shanghai Tug and Lighterage Co. Ltd., for the granting of a 25 percent reduction on lighterage charges at Shanghai; the China Navigation Co., Ltd., China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., and The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., for granting a reduction of 25 percent on all shipment handled by their lines, and the Chinese Government Railways for a reduction of 50 percent on all rail shipments.

Between Armistice Day, November 11, and Thanksgiving Day, November 25, all members in China of the America National Red Cross will be given the opportunity to renew their memberships and other persons that of becoming identified with the organization, through the various chapters and branches of the American Red Cross in China.

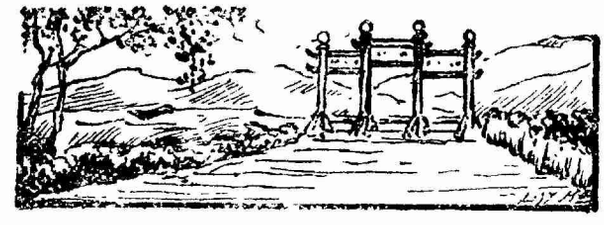
While the roll call, which is an annual reoccurring event, is this year principally to obtain the public approval of what the organization has done and is doing in the advancement of its peace program, it will also have to do with the completion of the war tasks both at home and abroad and the taking up of new activities, such as the present famine relief work in North China. The Red Cross is not conducting a campaign for a specific sum to be used in Europe, America or China, but it is willing and eager to accept any contributions, restricted or unrestricted, that individuals, groups or organizations, may wish to make.

The work of the American Red Cross needs no explanatory remarks either at home or in China. It is to be hoped that those members in China will make the same effort to further the membership of their chapters and branches that has been made in the United States, where practically the whole nation is enrolled.

## Jones Bill a Step Toward Shipping Protection, Says Robert Dollar

The Jones Shipping Bill is a step toward much needed protection for American shipping and the placing of it on an equal basis with foreign interest, although it fails to touch "at the heart of things," Captain Rogert Dollar said in a recent statement made to the press of the Pacific Coast. Captain Dollar is of the opinion that a much broader measure is needed.

In his statement, Captain Dollar said that the action of President Wilson in ignoring the shipping act was merely a political move and that the full enforcement would probably be taken up by the incoming Republican administration.



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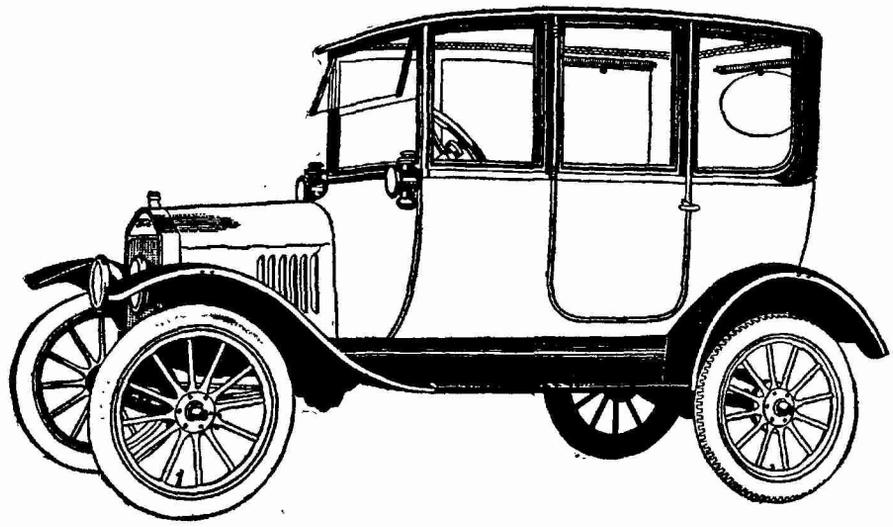

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# ANNOUNCEMENT

Sale of Songdo School Cloth at a 20% discount from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, 1920.

All striped and white goods will be included in this discount sale. No solid colors, checks or plaids will be put on sale, because we can hardly supply the daily demands for these styles.

The 20% discount will be on present prices which are as follows: All 30 inch goods are Yen 2.20 per yard, except style number 38 which is 70 sen. All 21 inch goods are one Yen per pard, except towelling which is .80 sen.

No discount will be allowed on ready made towels.

No discount allowed on charge accounts. Cash must be sent with order or goods sent C.O.D. to any Japanese Post Office.

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## Pittsburgh Institution Issues Trade Booklet on Orient.

"Trade With the Orient" is the name of an interesting booklet which has just been issued by the Bank of Pittsburgh and edited by Dr. J. T. Holdsworth, vice president of the institution. The booklet is one of a series that includes trade with Latin America and the new republics of Europe.

The booklet is well edited, giving general and specific information regarding trade with China, Japan, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, the Strait Settlements, India, Ceylon, Siam, Australia and New Zealand, with maps. Dr. Holdsworth has traveled extensively in the Far East and is evidently familiar with the subject with which he deals.

## A Letter to the League of Nations

The Shantung Foreign Relations Society through its president, Hsu Tung Fan, has addressed a letter to the Assembly of the League of Nations upon the Shantung question. He asks that the matter be taken up at the meeting of the Assembly on November 15, at Geneva. He states China's case much as it was presented to the Peace Conference. The following quotation shows the feeling of the people of Shantung. There is no intention on their part to let their injustices be forgotten.

"If the Shantung Question is to be reconsidered according to the principles of justice, not only world-peace can be further assured, but also human happiness and welfare can be greatly advanced. In this way, you are spreading your benevolence on the people and your meritorious acts will forever be remembered by the generations to come. If, on the contrary, you are indifferent toward the matter, certain it is that war will break out in an instant in the East, and the peace of the world be thus endangered. Who will be responsible for this we need not bother to answer now. When the time of exigency comes the 400,000,000 Chinese will fight for the sovereign rights of their mother land and for the cause of law; they will wage a desperate war against the principle that Might makes Right. We are sure that the actions we are to take when we shall be brought to face the crisis will not be severely criticized by the historians in the ages to come. During this critical period in the world's history, will you not uphold righteousness for its own sake and do away with the pernicious political practices among all nations? If you are to take humanity as your guiding principle why not take the reconsideration of the Shantung Clause in the Versailles Treaty as a start?"

## Did Chinese Capital Build the Great Michigan Central Railroad?

The following interesting account of Chinese participation in the construction of the Great Michigan Central Railroad from Detroit to Chicago was received this week from Prof. John P. Weissenhagen, director of the School of Commerce and Finance of the University of Detroit. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to supply further information regarding this interesting case of Chinese-American cooperation.

"During the early part of September the Mid-Western Section of the Chinese Students Alliance of America held its convention at Ann Arbor, in this State. The expenses of this Convention were financed largely by the Chinese community of this city of Detroit, under the lead of George Poy, Harry Y. Yee, and others. During the course of this Convention the Chinese student body was invited by the Detroit Board of Commerce to visit Detroit. On the morning of September 7, about 200 students arrived on a special interurban train and were met by automobiles provided by the Board of Commerce, and were driven through the city to the factory of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, through which they were shown and in which they saw performed in a logical order the various operations in the making and assembling of this world renowned mechanism. They were then driven to the building of the Board of Commerce, in the auditorium of which they partook of a luncheon as the Board's guests. Here they were welcomed by Dr. John A.

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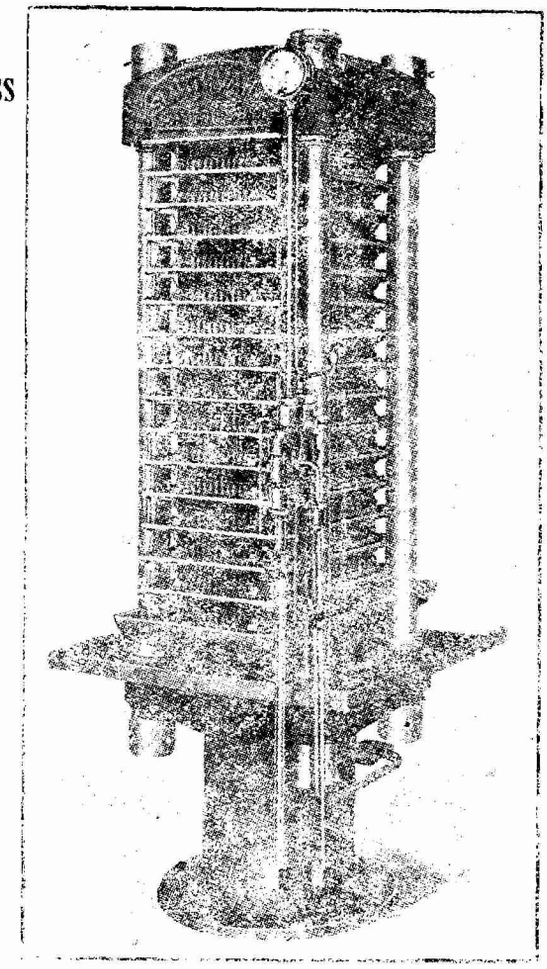

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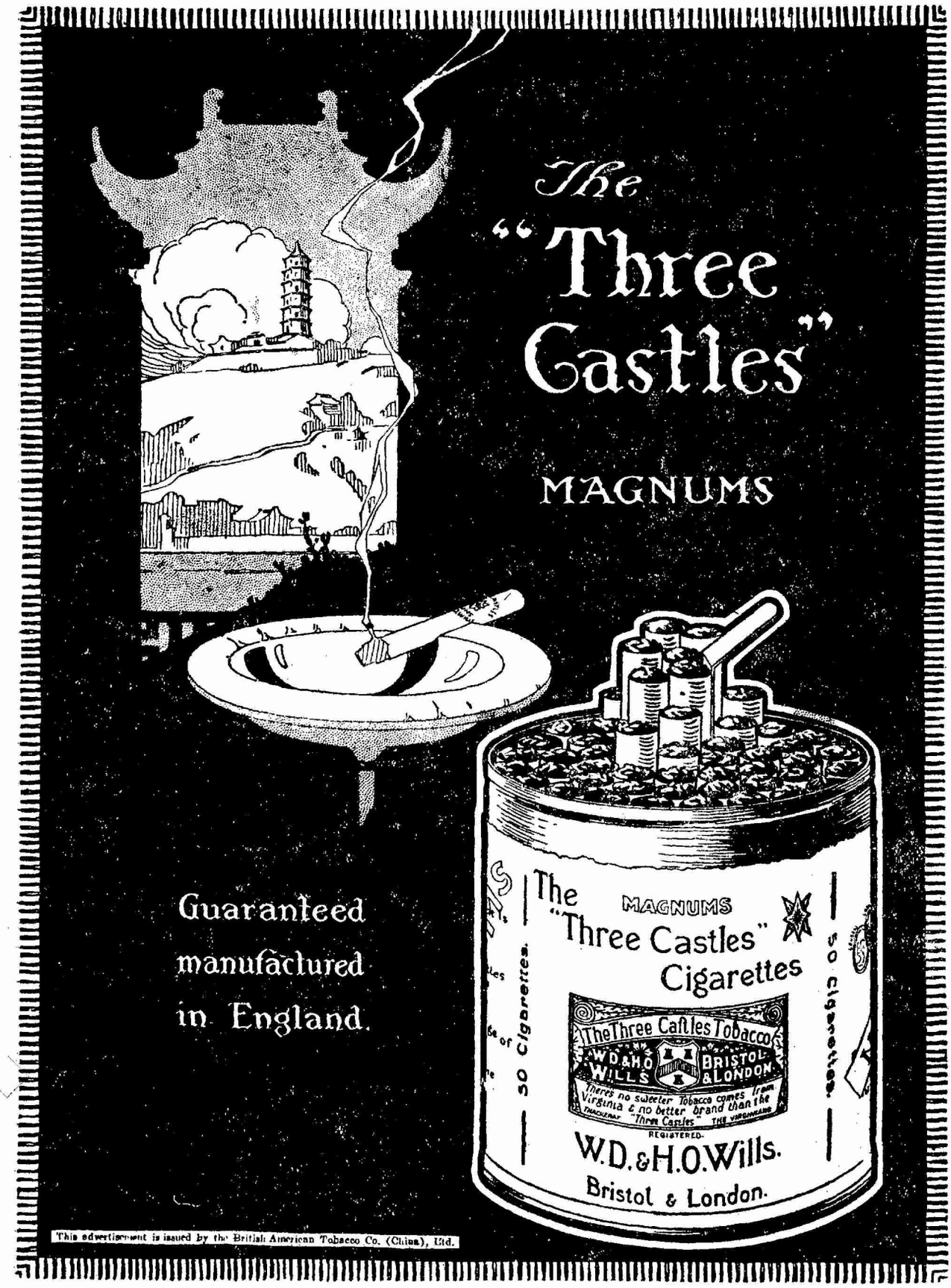
Russell, a director and vice-president of the Board of Commerce, Dean of the School of Commerce and Finance, of the University of Detroit, and of the School of Foreign Trade of that University, and editor and publisher of an influential commercial and financial publication.

"During the course of his address, Dr. Russell related the following story: In the first years of its statehood, Michigan had made surveys for several railroads and had begun to build what is now the Great Michigan Central Railroad from Detroit in the direction of Chicago. Work on the railroad had been completed to Ann Arbor when financial difficulties were encountered and further construction work was suspended, and when it was decided that the wiser course would be to permit this construction to be carried on by private capital. Soon thereafter, Mr. John M. Forbes, from New England, came to Michigan, examined the project and undertook to complete the work. Mr. Forbes was and had been engaged in the Far Eastern trade. Several months elapsed before anything was heard from him when he returned with the necessary millions and began operations. Dr. Russell had always felt that Forbes had obtained from China the funds to construct this railroad. Several years ago, the Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, later Governor General of the Philippine Islands, whom the older Americans in the Philippine Islands like to think of as the Great Proconsul, confirmed Dr Russell's belief. Among the friends of John Forbes was a wealthy Cantonese merchant and it was his money with which the construction of the Great Michigan Central system was continued. John M. Forbes was the grandfather of the Hon. W. Cameron Forbes.

"Mr. F. C. Liu, chairman of the Students' Alliance and Dr. S. K. Wei of Hongkong made felicitous responses, dwelling particularly upon this friendship as a trade asset. After a ringing college yell given under the leadership of Mr. Gerald Tsai, the meeting dispersed. The students were then shown through the printing establishment of the Detroit Evening News and afterwards taken to the Ford automobile factory where they had an opportunity to observe quantity production at its highest state of efficiency and thence back to the special train awaiting them at the foot of Woodward Avenue which whisked them back to Michigan's great seat of learning a happy and gratified group of young men and women."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The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

## Chinese Government and Peking Syndicate to Develop Oil Fields in Sinkiang

The Chinese Mining Corporation and the Chinese government have come to an agreement for the working of petroleum fields in the province of Sinkiang. The terms which have been reached according to the Chinese press are as follows:

1. The precedent of the Standard Oil Company will be followed in working the petroleum fields in Sinkiang.

2, The Corporation with which the Chinese government shall work shall be, the Chinese Mining Corporation.

3. The expense required for prospecting for petroleum shall be borne by the (British) Peking Syndicate.

4. The size and location of oil-fields shall be determined upon after prospecting work has been completed, and permission for exploitation shall be applied for to the Central government.

5. Should anything "unexpected" develop during the prospecting work, the Chinese government shall not be held responsible for it.

6. Should the result of prospecting work show that it is not worth while to take up the undertaking, the agreement will become ineffective.

7. Should another party discover oil-fields in the region, the Corporation shall not interfere in any way.

---

# Men and Events

C. T. Chao, a member of the faculty of Nanking University, was in Shanghai this week on a short visit.

Roy Anderson, who has been in Yunnan and other parts of South China for several weeks, departed last week for Peking.

M. S. Orrick, vice-president of the California Paint Company, Oakland, Calif, is in Shanghai on a business trip. He is stopping at the Astor House Hotel.

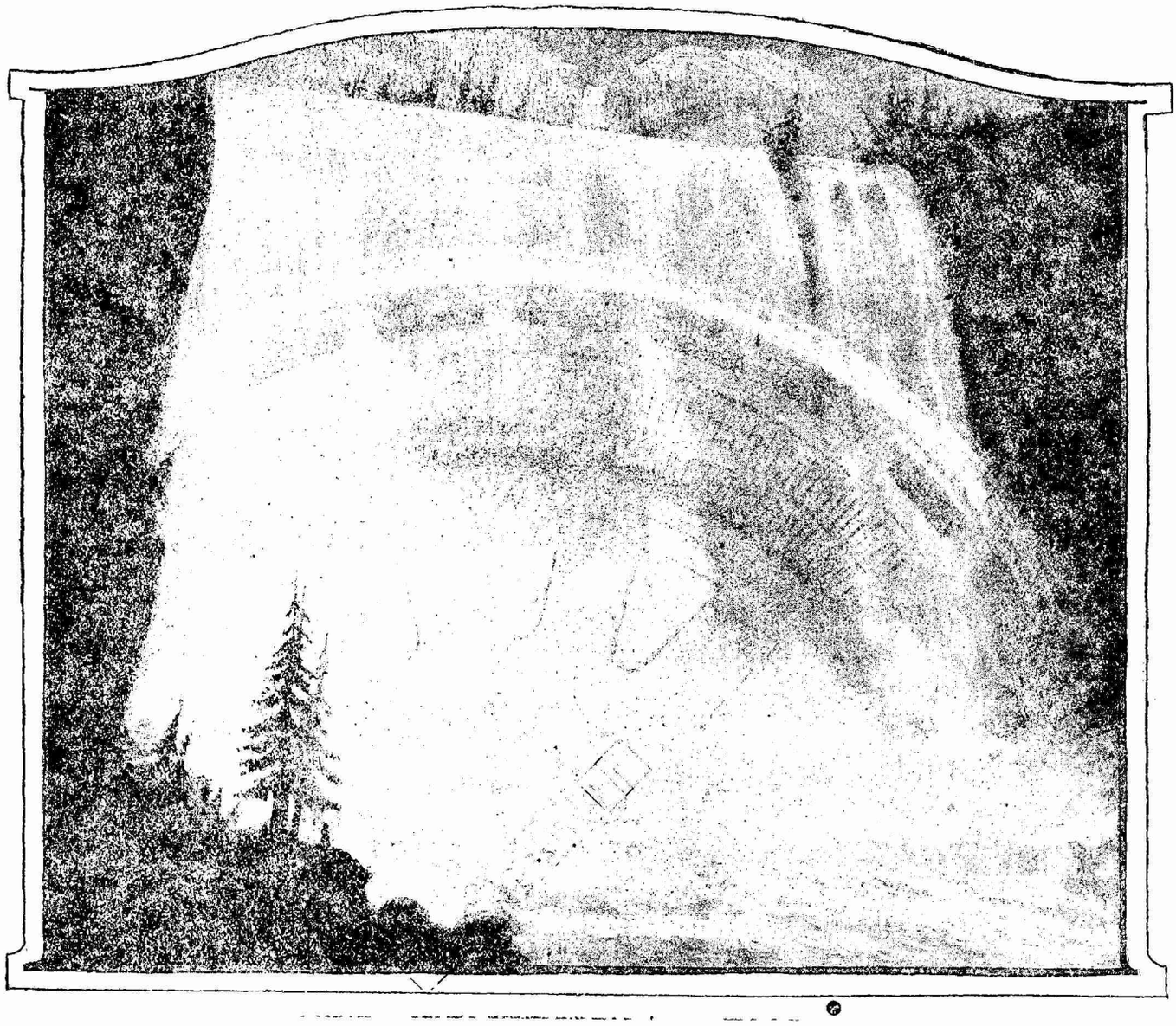
Paul Reading, formerly of the *Toronto Globe*, is enroute to Shanghai to become the local correspondent for *Reuters*, according to a recent issue of *The Fourth Estate*.

The graduation recital of Miss Yui Tsz Lien was held on Friday evening, October 29, at 8:30 o'clock, in the Moore Memorial Chapel of McTyeire School, 21 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

Philip M. Luce, representing Case and Company, Inc., importers and exporters of laces and novelties, New York, departed this week for New York. He will return to Shanghai in March.

William Morris of the British American Tobacco Company, Shanghai, and Mrs. Morris, left for Hongkong on a ten days business trip on the *s. s. Empress of Japan* on Monday, November 1.

J. M. Pringle of the International Banking Corporation, Peking, is in Shanghai this week enroute



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to America on home leave. Mr. Pringle is planning to depart on the *s. s. Venzuela* on Saturday, November 6.

E. O. Baker, formerly manager of Connell Brothers, Shanghai, has recently returned to Shanghai to join the staff of Andersen, Meyer and Company. Mrs. Baker is due to arrive in Shanghai in several, weeks.

Luther W. P. Norris, representing the Athol Manufacturing Company, makers of artificial leather of New York City, who has been making a business trip through Japan and North China is in Shanghai this week. He is staying at the Astor House Hotel.

A reception will be given in honor of Dr. and Mrs. L. Freeman by the members of the Community Church, on Friday afternoon, November 5, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai. Dr. and Mrs. Freeman arrived on Wednesday, October 27, on the *s. s. Nile.*

Dr. Herman H. Runo, who has been engaged in hospital work in Kuangju, Korea, passed through Shanghai last week on his way to Canton where he will be engaged in similar work. He served during the war in the U. S. Army and retired with the rank of major.

Ouang Ki Tseng, recently appointed Chinese Minister to the Republics of Mexico and Cuba, who has been visiting in Shanghai for several days left this week for his new posts. He will first go to San Francisco and Washington, after which he will depart for Mexico City.

Franklin D'Olier, retiring president of the National organization of the American Legion, is touring in the Far East with Mrs. D'Olier and will be in Shanghai on November 24, from Peking. The General Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion will entertain them while in Shanghai.

James H. R. Cromwell, prominent American business man of Philadelphia, is in Shanghai this week on business, after a trip through Japan and North China. He is accompanied by Mrs. Cromwell. They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hexamer of the American Foreign Insurance Association.

M. F. Perkins, American Consul-in-Charge at Shanghai, has brought about a new method in handling applications for passports through the Shanghai office whereby new passports are now received in approximately two months following the application. Previously it required from four to six months after the application for a passport had been made.

According to Sung Han-chang, manager of the Bank of China, Shanghai, the work of remodeling the old German Club for the use of the Bank of China will begin this month. The property was purchased by the Bank of China from the Liquidation Bureau more than two years ago and plans for the remodeling of the premises have been held by Peking.

Prof. M. T. Z. Tyau of Tsing Hua College, Peking, is departing in December for Europe where he will be attached to the Chinese delegation to the League

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of Nations Conference at Geneva as a technical expert. Prof. Tyau was formerly editor of the *Peking Leader* and is the author of several books dealing with China, his latest being "London, Through Chinese Eyes."

P. K. Condict, vice-president of the International Western Electric Company, who is at present in Peking on a business trip is planning to come to Shanghai where he will be located until his return to America in November. C. H. Minor, manager for the Far East of the China Electric Company at Peking is also expected to arrive in Shanghai this week in company with Mr. Condict.

Plans for the observance of Thanksgiving Day, on Thursday, November 25, were discussed at a meeting of Americans at the United States Consulate on Thursday afternoon, October 28. M. F. Perkins, acting, U. S. Consul-General presided over the meeting and it was decided that a committee in charge of arrangements be appointed with Mr. Perkins as chairman. The members of the committee include: M. F. Perkins, Dr. S. A. Ransom, C. W. Atkinson, Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, Major C. P. Holcomb, F. R. Sites, and Dr. J. B. Fearn.

Four sons and one grandson, of the late Yuan Shih-kai, William K. C. Yuan, Alexander K. C. Yuan, Henry K. A. Yuan, Thomas K. T. Yuan and Charles P. J. Yuan, departed this week for America on the *s. s. Nanking* in company with L. M. Bocker of the Associated Mission Treasurers, where they will study in American colleges and universities for eight years. During their short stay in Shanghai they were entertained at various functions. Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Sites gave a tea in their honor on Monday afternoon at their home 1303 Rue Lafayette from 4 to 6 o'clock. They are also accompanied by Quincey A. S. Sheh, a cousin, who will also study in America.

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The Union Club of China which has been located for the past two years over the Chartered Bank will move about December 1, to new quarters located on the top floor of the Bank of Communications, 14 The Bund. The top floor of the Bank of Communications has been completely remodeled and outfitted for club purposes with dining rooms, reception and smoking rooms, billiards, etc. Heating and plumbing systems and an elevator are now being installed. The front verandah has been enlarged in order to provide space for tables and an unexcelled view of the Bund and waterfront. The Union Club which is composed of business men of American, Chinese and British nationality now has a membership of approximately 200.

The second annual conference of the British Chambers of Commerce is being held in Shanghai this week. The first session was held on Wednesday, November 3, at the British Supreme Court, and the conference will close on Saturday. R. H. Clive, British Charge d'Affaires at Peking, will preside over the meetings. Representatives from Hongkong, Japan, Peking and other points in China are in Shanghai to attend this conference. Many subjects of local and national interest will be discussed, including the Russian and German concessions at Hankow, mail service, pilferage of goods in transit, the Consortium, etc. Among the visitors expected to be present at this conference are the following: Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, K. C. B.; Mr. Archibald Rose, C. I. E., Commercial Secretary to Legation; E. F. Crowe, Commercial Counsellor of the Embassy at Tokio; Edgar Jamieson, Commercial Secretary to Legation, Hongkong; and J. T. Pratt, C. M. G., Consul-General at Tsinanfu.

# News from North China

Liu Sung-hsieh, Chinese Minister to Spain, will leave Peking for Madrid on November 3.

The Ministry of Communications has appointed Hsiao Chiung-sheng, Director of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, as Director of the North-Western motor service (Kalgan-to Urga).

The new athletic ground acquired by the Anglo-Chinese College was formally opened on last Saturday. The ground, which is situated at Laoshikai, is probably the best football field in the locality.

The concert given on October 26, at the British Legation theatre in aid of the British Charitable Hospital was a success. The feature of the evening was a one-act farcical comedy by Harold Owen, "A Little Fowl Play."

A report from Tokyo under the date of October 27, states that the Japanese government will agree to China's proposal to increase the import duty, provided that the other Powers also agree. The amount to be shared by Japan in consequence of the increase is said to be something like three million Yen.

The Peking Lawyers' Association has sent a circular to its members suggesting that in accordance

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with a motion brought forward by Hu Chun-lin, a special conference should be convened to discuss the Shantung question with the object of laying a report before the Treaty Revision Commission, of which C. T. Wang, is chairman.

The Chinese government has been informed that America is willing to agree to the Customs surtax, the proceeds of which will be used for famine relief purposes. While the British government has expressed its sympathy with the object of the rise in the tax on goods entering China, it is waiting for the opinion of the Board of Trade.

On Monday the Domestic Loan Bonds Bureau held a meeting which was attended by the representatives of the Audit Board and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. It was resolved at the meeting that the redeemed Peking notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications should be destroyed in four batches.

The British Chamber at Tientsin will be represented at the second conference of the Associated British Chambers of Commerce and Hongkong to be held at Shanghai on November 3 to 6 by Messrs E. W. Carter, J. R. Harper, and K. W. Mounsey. R. H. Clive, the British Charge d'Affaires, and A. Rose, British Commercial Attache, have accepted invitations to attend.

Mrs. James Elder and Mrs. Joe Meredith opened a children's dancing class at the Empire Cafe at Tientsin, Saturday afternoon and will continue to instruct the young people on each Saturday afternoon of the winter season. Ten pupils attended the first lesson. A. Bari has offered three prizes, one for the best boy dancer and two for the best girl dancers, these to be given at Christmas time.

On Tuesday Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister, visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and discussed the Nikolaievsk massacre and the question of the Chinese gunboats alleged to have aided the partisans. The finding of the joint Commission sent by China and Japan to make an investigation of the Japanese charge, has not been published but Japan is understood to intend to present serious demands.

Henry Hobden, who during the war was in charge of the Far Eastern section of the British Foreign Office Department dealing with overseas trade, is about to pay a visit to China on behalf of the Federation of the British Industries. He will generally study the position and make any special inquiries that members of the Federation may desire. Mr. Hobden knows China, as he was formerly stationed in Chefoo when working with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company.

At the request of the Ministry of War, the President has sanctioned the formation of three new divisions for the Chihli Army, and the augmentation of the mixed brigade under General Tsao Yin (young brother of General Tsao Kun) to the strength of a full division with the result that General Tsao Kun's army has been increased to six divisions, excluding those so-called provincial troops and police and water forces for the Metropolitan Province of Chihli.

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This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

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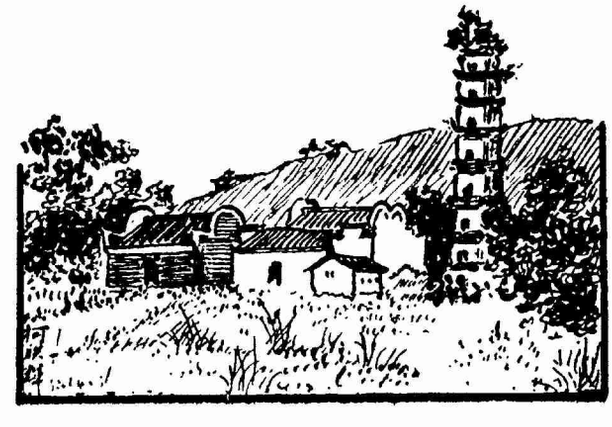
Chang Chun-feng, a merchant, according to the *Peking and Tientsin Times*' Peking correspondent, has submitted a petition to the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to the effect that oil fields covering some twenty square li around Hsiaokushan and Tachioling to the west of Peking have been discovered. The oil is said to be there in considerable quantity, and he informed these Ministries that he is forming a company for the exploitation of this industry, and at the same time requested necessary permission.

One of the many indications that Tientsin is becoming more and more an international metropolis, according to Dr. Charles James Fox, editor of the *North China Star*, is the appearance of a Russian newspaper, the *Russki Slovo* at Tientsin, the first number of which reached this office on October 26. It is a four page paper, of magazine size, but it is to be enlarged to eight pages. The editor is Mr. Skalsky, who announces that the newspaper will be the organ of moderate Russians in North China. It is printed by the *North China Daily Mail* plant.

Members of the Peking Golf and Country Club on Monday evening entertained A. H. Ferguson, manager of the Peking branch of the Chartered Bank, who has been transferred, to Hongkong at a farewell dinner at the Peking Club. Twenty-five members were present. A. C. Henning, Captain of the Golf Club, presided. After dinner, the chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, dwelt on the services rendered to the club by Mr. Ferguson, who, he said, had probably done more to advance golf in Peking than anyone else and without his constant work and attention, they would not have had their present excellent golf and country club.

It has been learned that most of the Russian directors for the Board of Directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway have held political offces under various Russian governments and have played prominent parts in Russian politics in the Far East. China considers their selection by the Russo-Asiatic Bank as a violation of the original and the present agreements. The Russian directors are General Hovarth, Koltchak's temporary President in the Far East, Goier, Koltchak's Minister of Finance, Ustrugoff, Koltchak's Minister of Communications, Disinsk, an important official in Koltchak's Foreign Office and now Councillor in the Russian Legation, Buianoffsky, Koltchak's Vice-Minister of Finance, and Popoff, Russian Consul at Harbin, another reactionary official.

Peking, October 26, 1920.



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FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

Correspondent in China—The Commercial & Industrial Bank of China

# News from Central China

A Chinese Medical Association has been organized by Chinese doctors in Wuchang, and an inaugural meeting was held on October 31.

A branch of the Chinese-Italian Bank will be opened in Hankow soon. T. C. Huang, a Chinese banker in Hankow, has been in correpondence with the Pekihg office on the subject.

A set of new rules to end opium smuggling by soldiers and military officials has been promulgated by Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan in view of the enormous opium traffic now being carried on by militarists.

General Li Lieh-chun, former Tuchun of Kiangsi and an associate of General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan, has received a contribution of $300,000 from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, according to a report from that port.

Several strikes are reported from Nanchang among laborers who are demanding higher pay on account of the enhanced cost of living. The trades involved in the strike movement are the rice and oil trades and shoemakers.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Logan H. Roots of the American Church Mission, who has just returned to the Hankow Diocese after attending the Lambeth conference in England, gave a lecture in Hankow on "The China of Tomorrow," today.

The troops of General Feng Yu-hsiang, China's Christian General, which are now being quartered near Hankow, will shortly be removed from here to a position along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, according to a proposal of the Peking government.

The local Chinese press reports that an attempt to assassinate General Tan Yen-kai, Governor of Hunan, was made when General Tan was leading his troops to Changteh to attack the insurgents in Western Hunan. The general escaped without injury.

Tuchun Wang of Hupeh and Generals Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu are contemplating rendering assistance to General Tan Yen-kai in readjusting the situation in Hunan. Since the recent fighting in Changteh, the balance of power in Hunan has been somewhat upset.

N. K. Ip, B. S. from Pennsylvania State University and Master of Forestry of Yale University, has joined the Industrial department of the Wuhan Y. M. C. A. Prior to going to America for higher education, Mr. Ip had some training in the University of the Philippines at Manila.

Steps are being taken by governors of Hupeh to associate with militarists in Szechuen who have completely ousted Yunnan forces from that province. Wang Mao-hsang, Commander of the upper Yangtze, has been ordered to approach the Szechuen leaders and arrange united defence measures.

Esson M. Gale of the Salt Revenue Administration is the American representative on the International Relief Committee at Hankow, organized to collect subscriptions and to superintend their disposal, instead of Lloyd E. Gale, as announced in the issue of *Millard's Review* on October 23.

Mrs. L. M. Wong, of the Chinese Christian Women's Temperance Society, is expected to visit Hankow from Changsha next month. She will deliver a series of temperance lectures in Hankow on the questions of smoking, drinking, foot-binding, ear-drilling, and other unhealthy practises of Chinese women.

The population of the Special Administrative District of Hankow, former German Concession, is as below with respect to nationalities: Japanese, 120; British, 70; American, 20,; Russian, 9; French 5; other nationals, 70; and total 294. This district is now under Chinese control and administration.

Chow Chi-yun, Commissioner of Police in Hankow, who has been appointed to take charge of the Russian Concession in Hankow, has received a set of promulgated regulations from Peking regarding the handling of Russian citizens and interests in Hankow after the deprivation of their extraterritorial rights.

J. Henry Gray, National Secretary of Physical Training, Mr. McLachlin, National Religious Secretary, and Mr. S. M. Cowles, Secretary of National Secretarial Training, of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, are at present visiting Hankow. They paid a short visit to Changsha in connection with association work.

Most of the Anfu officials formerly under General Chang Ching-yao of Hunan and General Wu Kwang-hsin, brother-in-law of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, are now discovered to be opium smugglers in Hankow. They import most of their drug to Hankow from Szechuen and Hunan, and are making big profits from this nefarious traffic.

The total eclipse of the moon on Wednesday was the occasion of unusual commotion in the Chinese city of Hankow, the populace of the native town sat up with Diana, and rendered aid until the danger point was over. The streets were full of people beating drums, making noise by other means and firing cannon firecrackers during the gnawing process.

A memorial was presented to General Tan Yen-kai, Commander-in-Chief of Hunan, by the Students Union in which the latter urged that the province of Hunan should lose no time in proclaiming a provincial Monroe Doctrine in Hunan: Hunan should be ruled by its own citizens without the slightest interference from Peking or from any other authority.

It is reported that the American Presbyterian Mission is about to join the Wesleyan Mission Society and the American Church Mission in training teachers in the Union Normal School of Wuchang. The Presbyterian Mission in Hunan has taken the lead in the matter, and has appointed the Rev. A. A. Bullock, lately of Peking, as their representative on the staff of this teachers' training school.

The International Famine Relief Fund Committee of Hankow held a meeting this week in the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to discuss various measures of collecting relief funds. Geary Gardner, manager of the bank, announced that he had received several checks from Yochow and Liling, Hunan. The amount from Hunan was subscribed by people all along the Chuchow-Pinghsiang Railway.


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David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, addressed an audience of more than 1,200 people in the Hankow Y. M. C. A. on October 24, on "Character as the Basis of Patriotism," in which Mr. Yui urged upon his audience the conviction that the source of troubles with China today was in the morals of her people. Mr. Yui left for Shanghai this week after visiting various centers in the North and also Hankow and Wuchang. His home is in Wuchang where his father is a preacher of the American Church Mission. He was born in Hankow and was educated first in Boone University, then at St. John's University in Shanghai, and afterward in America. At one time he was headmaster of the Preparatory School of Boone University, Wuchang.

A party of leading Chinese educators from Peking passed through Hankow last Monday with Professor Bertrand Russel, of Cambridge University, enroute to Changsha, Hunan, where he delivered several addresses to the Hunan Provincial Educational Association and various other organizations of Changsha. Professor Russel has been engaged by the Chinese government for about one year to lecture in the leading Chinese cities. Professor Russel returned to Hankow on Thursday with two professors of the Peking Government University, and left for Peking on the same day. Doctor John Dewey, the noted American educator in China, formerly of Columbia University and now with the Peking Government University, is now in Changsha lecturing the Chinese populace in that city. Both professors went to Changsha at the request of the Hunan gentry as well as of General Tan Yen-kai, leader of federal constitutional government movement in China. The Hupeh Provincial Assembly of Wuchang, the Wuhan Students Federation and other Chinese organizations in Hankow and Wuchang are making arrangements to welcome Doctor Dewey when he comes back to Hankow from Changsha.

Hankow, October 31, 1920.

# News from South China

William Egbert Shenck is a new American Vice-Consul for the American Consulate-General at Hongkong.

Up to October 23, Kwangsi troops are still controlling part of the East River districts, the West River from Shiuhing up to Wuchow, and Shekcheng, where the Government Arsenal is situated.

Wuchow-Hongkong traffic, interfered with by the Kwangtung-Kwangsi conflict since October 6, has been assumed through arrangement between the Kwangsi and the Hongkong authorities.

Mr. E. Fujita, a graduate of Tokyo Imperia` University, late Consul at Amoy, has been appointed Japanese Consul-General at Canton, relieving Mr. K. Ohta, who has been here for the last four years.

Every newspaper in Canton, including the *Canton Times*, was ordered to suspend publication on October 22, by Mu Yung-hsien, who still controls an army and

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**"The Port of Shanghai"**

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*MILLARD'S REVIEW*
SHANGHAI


thus Canton. On October 23, the city was without a newspaper; and those coming from Hongkong sold for more than 20 cents a copy. The newspapers have decided to publish a joint paper in Honan, provided that they are able to find the facilities to do so, as it will take a large plant to turn out a paper to provide for the large demand.

The City of Waichow, through which the Cantonese Army under Chen Chiung-ming seeks to return to Canton from Swatow, finally fell into the hands of the native soldiers, according to information from the Allied Cantonese Army Headquarter in Namshek-tao, Canton, on October 21. The Kwangsites, refusing to withdraw from Canton in favor of the Cantonese for self-government, have still denied the truth of the report. Wounded troops pouring into the city, however, have plainly told that the Kwangsi troops have met defeat not far from Canton.

Troops are approaching Canton from many sides. The Cantonese Army is attacking She klung along the East River, while the Yunnanese have arrived at Shiukwan in order to relieve Canton from the control of the Kwangsi forces. Up to October 23, no fighting has occurred in Canton City proper. Fortifications are being built on street corners and fights for their own defence by the Kwangsi Army which still holds the section of Canton North of the Pearl River. The northern city is the prosperous and business section, while Honan, on the south, is but a residential part of this southern capital with some small shops and a few factories.

The belief on the part of the Canton government administration under the Kwangsi Party as led by Mu Yung-hsien that the Cantonese uprising could be easily crushed has been responsible for a great deal of suffering on the part of Kwangsi troops on the field. They went to the East River districts the latter part of August when heavy clothing was unnecessary. The cold of the last few days has brought sickness to many and the utter lack of provisions for the wounded in the Kwangsi Army has increased the suffering of those with otherwise curable disease. According to physicians in local hospitals, many soldiers could have saved their arms and legs from amputation and permanent physical deficiency, if they had been properly cared for when their wounds were fresh.

Canton is now a dead town in its full sense. No theaters, no movie shows, no joy-riding for the young people on the modern roads in automobiles, no trade, no school, and there is no form of activity which does not suffer from the Kwangtung-Kwangsi conflict. Even the newspapermen who are looking into the present hard time of others in order to be busy themselves have to be idle. The suspension of newspaper publication in Canton has turned out several thousand employes. Aside from the 1,200 journalists, circulating and advertising agents and managers, printers, and others directly connected with the newspaper offices, many men and boys in the city and the country districts who deliver the newspapers will suffer. There are hundreds of boys alone who make their daily rice by selling papers on the streets; and if they are compelled to be idle long, some of them will starve, unless they can find work along some other lines. Some boys never have a dollar capital or do a dollar worth of business in a day, as they make an average of about a

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H. W.

Canton October 23, 1920

# Week's News Summary

## CHINA

*October 28.* Russian troops attack Urga killing 300 Chinese soldiers and civilians.——Cantonese troops use airplanes to bomb headquarters of Kwangsi army in Canton.

*October 29.* General Tsen Chun-hsian, head of Kwangsi forces, leaves South for Shanghai, Cantonese in control.——Peking dispatch says Semenoff believed responsible for Urga attack.

*October 30.* Cantonese army reenters city of Canton. ——Kirin Tuchun goes to relief of Chinese forces at Urga.

*October 31.* Kwangsi and Kwantung forces battle at Fati, latter using airplanes.——President orders election of new parliament by mandate.

*November 2.* Li Shun buried with due honors at Nanking.——Hon. T. R. Jernigan, dean of the American bar in the Far East, dies at home in Shanghai.

*November 3.* Canton troops disarm Kwangsi army. ——Annual British Chamber of Commerce conference begins Shanghai.

## SIBERIA

*November 3.* First conference of Far Eastern governments being held at China.

## JAPAN

*October 28.* Tokio dispatch says Japan will take California legislation question before League of Nations.

*October 29.* Japanese forces evacuate Harbarovsk.

*October 30.* Tokio reports says Japanese forces still hunting outlaws in Chientao districts with casualties.

## GENERAL

*October 28.* King Alexander of Greece dies as result of bite by pet monkey.——Irish in country wide riot when news of death of McSweeney is received. ——Conference of British government officials and coal miners bring belief that end of strike is near.

*October 29.* London story says Bolshevists in England are making deal with Moscow.——Bolivian government recognized by France.—— English coal miners lessen demands in effort to end strike.

*October 30.* Germans join forces with Lithuanians and give funds.——Premier Venizelos says Greece may become republic if former King Constantine seeks restoration to throne.——Strike settlement for British coal miners agreed upon and passed on to unions.

*October 31.* Canadian press and people aroused over alleged immigration project of Japanese in Northern Ontario.——Plebiscite called for Poland and Lithuania by League of Nations.——Hungary given until November 15 to sign peace treaty.

*November 1.* Colorado coal miners strike.——Admiral Condouriotis elected Greek regent.——Allies destroy German government airdromes.

*November 2.* German Foreign Minister tells Reichstag nation can meet Allied terms only under compulsion. ——English miners vote favorably for settlement of strike with exception of South Wales.

*November 3.* French and Belgium defense plans to be submitted to League of Nations.——Wrangel wins from Reds as latter attempt reorganization of army.

# Correspondence

## Greatest Interest Since Clipper Ship Days

EDITOR MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

I am not always here, but manage to keep in touch with your work which I take great interest in. I go over my *Reviews* more completely than over any other periodical. You have come in for the greatest expansion of American interests that has taken place since clipper ship days. That is the only period—1845-1865—that compares with the last twenty years. They thought they saw wonders in those days, but we are just as fortunate nowadays and our day is longer than theirs was. We are on the threshold of greater changes.

I take a keen interest in the fight for justice to China. And I hope the *Review* is prospering. Owing to pressure of work here I have been unable to get to China this summer and so have been disappointed in not being able to call on you in your office. With best wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,

FREDERICK MCCORMICK

San Monica, Cal., September 28, 1920.

EDITOR MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

Having read the article of "Another Challenge to the Students of China" in the *Review*, I am interested both in the spirit and in the suggestions of the writer. Whether the military decision of the final fate of this country is sound or not, I hesitate to give an opinion, but I confess that a boycott alone is not sufficient. To his valuable suggestions, I wish to add one more, that is, "Let us all true patriots cut out gambling for life."

Gambling is prevailing in China, and especially during the so-called holidays. If you walk on the street with a mind to observe, you will easily find some poor fellows playing dice in the corner of a lane, and hear some walkers crying how much they have gained or lost in some friend's home or elsewhere. To gamble, of course, is blameful. However, it is a common excuse that they play some kind of gambling-games in order to create pleasure and happiness. What their real aim is to have a pastime, not to risk money. Let it be a pastime! Is there nothing better than this? I have observed that the gamblers play a certain game, say "sparrow," at long hours. Each member complains that his eyes ache, his fingers are stiff, and his back bone aches. In short his health does not permit him to sit down and concentrate his attention for so long a time. Of course, there are various reasons for gambling. Firstly, we have too much leisure,—though, the Chinese generally work long hours per day. Secondly we have too few rightful enjoyments. Thirdly we have no modern home life. So we have our pleasure in the long hours of gambling-games. Let us, the students, be the crusaders to fight the bad practise! Then we will see how much human energy is saved, how great is the benefit to the nation.

CHANG YUAN-CHIEH

Changchow, China.

# Current Market Reports

## Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

### Weekly Cotton Market Report

*By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son*

*China Cotton.*—The cotton market during the past week has been one of little interest, though fairly large quantities have changed hands at similar prices to last


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ASSETS:

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|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $ 3,574,402 |
| Bills Receivable | 8,393,309 |
| Credit Granted on Acceptances | 3,125,331 |
| Cash | 3,619,706 |
| Other Assets | 620,908 |
| | $19,333,656 |

LIABILITIES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $ 1,000,000 |
| Reserve | 120,000 |
| Deposits | 8,507,501 |
| Drafts Issued | 6,199,902 |
| Liability on Acceptances | 3,125,331 |
| Other Liabilities | 380,922 |
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

week. Receipts from the country are coming in daily in large quantities. Mills are still disinterested owing to the fact that they can procure all they need from India at comparatively cheaper rates.

*Yarn.*—Yarn on the other hand, eased off a couple of points at the beginning of the week, but towards the close firmed up considerably, advancing above last week's close three taels in sympathy with the heavy rise in Sampin.

Mills, locally, are bare of stocks, and the demand for the finished product is ever increasing.

Sampin has advanced 55 Yen during the past week, and at the close the undertone firm.

SAMPIN :—

| | 23/10/20. opening | 23/10/20. closing | 29/10/20. opening |
|---|---|---|---|
| October | 263.00 | 261.10 | ..... |
| November | 266.20 | 265.90 | 323.00 |
| December | 269.90 | 269.90 | 323.90 |
| January | 266.10 | 271.00 | 324.90 |
| February | 267.00 | 272.00 | 327.50 |
| March | 267.90 | 273.50 | ..... |

Liverpool, October 25, 1920.

*Liverpool Market :—*

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....43.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 9.00 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....17.07 ,,
,, ,, ,, October .....15.85 ,,
,, ,, ,, January .....15.52 ,,

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, October 28, 1920.

*New York Market :—*

January .....21.10 Cents
March .....20.85 ,,
May .....20.75 ,,
Spot.....22.60 ,,

Market :—*Easier.*

*Bombay Market :—*

No. Wire.

*Shanghai Market :—*

Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf.....Tls. 26.50
,, Nov./Dec..... ,, 26.25
Shanghai Spot..... ,, 23.00
,, Nov./Dec..... ,, 23.00
,, M-ginned, Nov./Dec... ,, 23.50
Ningpo New Crop Spot ..... ,, 26.50

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

## Weekly Silk Market Report

*By Villa Brothers*

There have been a little more inquiry for China Steam Filatures from America during the week, and a few bales of Yuen Yuen at Tls. 840 and progress at Tls. 830 have changed hands.

Tsatlees : Remain dull and inactive.

Tussahs : Are quiet with no business reported, and next to no demand.

China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 980
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 940
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 840
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,, Market Chops..... ,, 790
Tsatlee Best Chops.....Tls. 380
,, Market Chops..... ,, 360

## Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, November 3rd, 1920

*By Maitland, Fearon and Brand*

Exchange:—After slight fluctuations the London price of Silver at 52⅝d. is ⅜d. higher than last week. Our exchange market remained unchanged and quiet with little business passing, except Interbank operations, until yesterday when our local gold dealers caused a flutter by coming out as strong sellers of T/T on London and went as high as 5/5⅛d. to dispose of some of their holdings. Our official rate for T/T on London was moved one penny up to 5/3d. Today with a silver reaction in silver we remain at 5/3d. the market again quoted steady. It was expected among the gold dealers that the conclusion of the Presidential Election in the U.S.A. might improve the prospects of silver, but it is difficult to see how this can have any lasting effect, if any. Locally Export business is still stagnant and with an improvement in the cotton and yarn market an improvement in deliveries and the import business generally might reasonably be expected.

Local stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—
Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 34,408,000 an increase of Tls. 408,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ... $ 27,930,000 unchanged
Estimated value in Taels 54,788,000.
Stock of silver on 5th Nov. 1919 Taels 30,467,000.

| † | Average rates for Oct. | Thurs. Oct. 28 | Friday Oct. 29 | Sat. Oct. 30 | Mon. Nov. 1 | Tuesday Nov. 2 | Wed. Nov. 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bk's selling rates** | | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* |
| T/T London | 5/4.120 | 5/2 | 5/2 | 5/2 | 5/2 | 5/3 | 5/3 |
| D/Dfts. ,, | — | 5/2¼ | 5/2¼ | 5/2¼ | 5/2¼ | 5/3¼ | 5/3¼ |
| 4m/s ,, | — | 5/2½ | 5/2½ | 5/2½ | 5/2½ | 5/3½ | 5/3½ |
| T/T India | 318.620 | 318 | 318 | 322 | 318 | 319 | 319 |
| T/T France | 1,424.400 | 1420 | 1420 | 1410 | 1410 | 1430 | 1430 |
| T/T N. Y. | 92.870 | 89¾ | 90 | 89½ | 89 | 90½ | 90½ |
| T/T H'kong | 73.440 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| T/T Japan | 54.670 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| T/T Batavia | 295.860 | 287 | 294½ | 298½ | 298½ | 303 | 303 |
| T/T Straits | 43.300 | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44 | 44 |
| **Bk's buying rates** | | | | | | | |
| 4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A | 5/8.120 | 5/6 | 5/6 | 5/6 | 5/6 | 5/7 | 5/7 |
| 6m/s ,, ,, | 5/9.370 | 5/7¼ | 5/7¼ | 5/7¼ | 5/7¼ | 5/8¼ | 5/8¼ |
| 4m/s ,, D/P | — | 5/6½ | 5/6½ | 5/6½ | 5/6½ | 5/7½ | 5/7½ |
| 4m/s ,, ,, | | | | | | | |
| 4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P | 1524.400 | 1520 | 1520 | 1510 | 1510 | 1530 | 1530 |
| 4m/s N.Y. Lc. | 99.870 | 96¾ | 97 | 96½ | 96 | 97½ | 97½ |
| 4m/s ,, Docs | — | 97½ | 97¾ | 97¼ | 96¾ | 98¼ | 98¼ |

| †Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. | Oct. 28 | Oct. 29 | Oct. 30 | Nov. 1 | Nov. 2 | Nov. 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bullion.** | | | | | | |
| ***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence. | 52⅛ | 52 | 52⅜ | 52½ | 52⅞ | 52⅝ |
| **Shanghai** Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch ..... | Tls. 261.80 | Tls. 263.50 | Tls. 261.80 | Tls. 256.50 | Tls. 255.50 | Tls. 257.60 |
| **Shanghai** Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch) | 111.00 | 111.00 | 111.00 | 111.00 | 111.00 | 111.00 |
| **Shanghai** Mexican Dollars per $100 | 72.2625 | 72.30 | 72.25 | 72.40 | 72.4125 | 72.4625 |
| Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney) | 5% | 7% | 7% | 6% | 7% | 7% |
| *Closing Price in London for Previous day. | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England rate of discount | 7 % | London on Paris | T/T 54.27 |
| Bank of France rate of discount | 7 % | London on Germany | T/T — |
| London open Market rate | | New York on London | T/T 3.45 |
| of Discount 3 m/s. | 6⅝ % | Bombay on London | T/T 1/7⅛ |
| ,, ,, 4 m/s. | 6⅝ % | Hongkong on ,, | T/T 3/11 |
| ,, ,, 6 m/s. | 6¾ % | Yokohama ,, ,, | T/T 2/11 |

# What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Monday, October 10, to October 15, 1920)

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pièces; Mille—millions; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Oct. 1 Tael equal $1 Gold.*)

*S. S. Katori Maru*, from U.S.A., September 18.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sheetings: | | |
| Grey, 15½ lb, 110 threads per sq. in | Pcs. | 2,000 |
| Cotton Flannel, Grey, 32 in. | ,, | 3,000 |
| Iron Hoop Cuttings | Pls. | 578 |
| ,, Plates | ,, | 717 |
| ,, Defective Wire | ,, | 830 |
| ,, Wire Shorts | ,, | 1,492 |
| Milk, Condensed | ,, | 507 |
| Cigarettes | Mille. | 500 |

*S. S. Harold Dollar*, from U.S.A., September 22.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Yarn, Grey, Counts 35 | Pls. | 138 |
| Iron Bars | ,, | 8,103 |
| ,, Sheets and Plates | ,, | 732 |
| ,, Wire shorts | ,, | 1,349 |
| ,, Sheets, Old | ,, | 2,031 |
| Bronze Wire Netting | ,, | 17 |
| Tinned Plate, Plain | ,, | 675 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 427 |
| Cigarettes | Mille. | 20,430 |

*S. S. Korea Maru*, October 4.

To Los Angeles.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carpets | Pcs. | 5 |

To New York.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai....Bls. 30 | Pls. | 30.42 |

To San Francisco.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Black, Hankow | ,, | 2 |
| ,, ,, Kiukiang | ,, | 23 |
| Carpets | Pcs. | 150 |

Foreign Goods.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Milk, Evaporated | Pls. | 348 |

To Scranton.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai....Bls. 10 | ,, | 10.09 |

To South Manchester.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Refuse: | | |
| Shanghai.....Bls. 4 | ,, | 12.23 |

*S. S. Chipchung*, from U. S. A., September 25.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lanterns | Pcs. | 1,608 |
| Motor-cars | ,, | 22 |
| Iron and Steel: | | |
| Angles | Pls. | 281 |
| Bars | ,, | 2,676 |
| Nails | ,, | 75 |
| Pipes | ,, | 311 |
| Plate Cuttings | ,, | 7,577 |
| Plate | ,, | 761 |
| Tubes | ,, | 545 |
| Iron and Steel, Galvanized: | | |
| Tubes | Pls. | 101 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain | ,, | 875 |
| Cotton Yarn, Grey, Counts 35 | Pls. | 466 |
| Fibre | ,, | 8 |
| Oil, Unclassed | ,, | 48 |
| Paper, printing | ,, | 586 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 768 |
| Oil, Unclassed | Galls | 521 |
| Cigarettes | Mille | 41,520 |

*S. S. West Jena*, from U.S.A., September 30.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Motor-cars | Pcs. | 2 |
| Cotton Yarn, Grey, Counts 35 | Pls. | 35 |
| Iron and Steel: | | |
| Angles | ,, | 1,058 |
| Bars | ,, | 2,252 |
| Plate Cuttings | ,, | 1,645 |
| Plates | ,, | 661 |
| Iron and Steel: | | |
| Sheets, Corrugated | ,, | 587 |
| Wire Shorts | ,, | 410 |
| Zinc Sheets | ,, | 68 |
| Cotton, Raw....Bls. 50 | ,, | 167 |
| Paper, Wax | ,, | 378 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 606 |
| Knives, Pocket | Doz. | 11 |
| Machinery | H.K.Tls. | 48,710 |

*S.S. Eastern Trader*, from U.S.A., September 24.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron Angles | Pls. | 476 |
| ,, Bars | ,, | 31,918 |
| ,, Bar Ends | ,, | 372 |
| ,, Bolts and Nuts | ,, | 118 |
| ,, Plate Cuttings | ,, | 836 |
| ,, Wire Shorts | ,, | 1,444 |
| ,, Galvanized, Pipes | ,, | 26 |
| Acid, Boracic | ,, | 672 |
| Bleaching Powder | ,, | 370 |
| Pitch | ,, | 5,194 |
| Cigarettes | Mille. | 86,500 |
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral | Galls. | 114,756 |

*S. S. Atlas Maru*, from U. S. A., September 14.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron, Nails, Wire | Pls. | 1,256 |
| Steel, Bamboo | ,, | 9 |
| Rosin | ,, | 72 |

*S. S. Eurypylus*, from U. S. A., September 29.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron and Steel: | | |
| Bars | Pls. | 13,663 |

*S. S. Arabia Maru*, October 6.

To Durban.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Black, Kiukiang | Pls. | 32 |
| Bristles | ,, | 4 |
| Sheetings, Shanghai | Pcs. | 40 |

To New York.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hides, Horse | Pls. | 15 |
| Skins, Marmot | Pcs. | 29,401 |

To Seattle.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Egg, Albumen, Frozen | Pls. | 226 |
| ,, Yolk, Frozen | ,, | 1,034 |
| ,, Whole, Frozen | ,, | 6,279 |

*S. S. Katori Maru*, October 7.

To Boston.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Refuse: | | |
| Shanghai | Pls. | 22.10 |

To Chicago.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Filature: | | |
| Wild, other Ports...Bls. 15 | ,, | 15.20 |
| Tea, Black, Hankow | ,, | 167 |
| ,, ,, Kiukiang | ,, | 103 |
| ,, ,, other Ports | ,, | 65 |
| Tea Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Kiukiang | ,, | 12 |
| ,, Ningpo | ,, | 324 |
| ,, other Ports | ,, | 63 |
| Imperial, Kiukiang | ,, | 4 |
| Young Hyson, Kiukiang | ,, | 121 |
| ,, ,, other Ports | ,, | 21 |
| Hyson, Kiukiang | ,, | 45 |
| ,, other Ports | ,, | 37 |

To New York.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: | | |
| White, other Ports..Bls. 30 | ,, | 30.11 |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai...Bls. 65 | ,, | 65.82 |
| Chinaware, Coarse | ,, | 19 |
| ,, fine | ,, | 23 |
| Carpets | Pcs. | 7 |
| Skins, Weasel | ,, | 15,034 |

To Portland.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Pongees, Shantung | Pls. | 2.68 |

To Seattle.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Intestines, Pig | ,, | 16 |
| Oil, Wood | ,, | 2,856 |
| Egg, Fresh | Pcs. | 42,000 |

To Scranton.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai....Bls. 5 | Pls. | 5.91 |

To South Manchester.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Refuse: | | |
| Shanghai.....Bls. 7 | ,, | 21.37 |


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# New Books and Publications

## A New Chinese Industrial Journal

*Chinese Engineer and Contractor (monthly) Vol. I, No 1., November—Trade Journal Publishing Company, Shanghai.*

THE initial (*November*) issue of the "Chinese Engineering and Contractor," a new monthly journal devoted to the development of Chinese industry and printed in the Chinese language, was published by the Trade Journal Publishing Company, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai, this week.

It contains fifty-six pages and incorporates many interesting articles. Some of the articles in this issue are: Chinese Iron Mining, Its Present and Future; Four Year's Engineering Work in Vladivostok; A Description of the South Manchurian Railway Workshops; Bridge Engineering During the Great War; Development of Concrete Construction; Concrete Construction of Highways; The Philippine Sugar Industry; The Japanese Tea Industry.

Probably the most interesting article in this issue is the one on "Chinese Iron Mining." It includes several tables which give the figures of: iron production of China dated as far back as the Tan Dynasty (A. D. 806); the present and future production of iron and steel in the fifteen provinces and two dependencies of China; the production of various grades of iron in the twenty-five iron producing nations, with a comparison of the import and export of iron to from China during the decade since 1908; the present and future iron production of Japan. The output of the three iron works in China is also discussed.

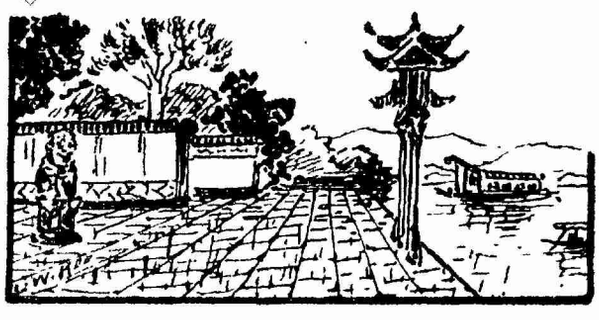
An illustrated article on engineering work in Vladivostock is also interesting.

Under the heading "News and General Information of the Industrial and Engineering World" there are many interesting news items, such as the shipping industry of the world, the forthcoming industrial exhibition in England, tonnage producing power of the United States-1919-1920, recent developments of aeroplane industry in France, recent mining conditions in Germany, and the future of German automobile industry.

The journal will not only aid in the development of China's great natural resources for the use of Chinese capital and labor, foreign machinery and expert assistance, as announced by the publishers, but will bring about closer industrial and trade connections between China and the rest of the world.

The subscription rate is $2.00 a year, 20 cents per copy.

N. Y. ZUNG.



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# Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by
C. F. REMER, M. A.,
*Professor of Economics, St. John's University*
and
H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,
*Professor of History, St. John's University*

*This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.*

## 1. International Relations

*Topic 1: Treaty-Making Power in the United States*

References: Pp. 447-52.

Questions: 1. Who is the author of this article? Why was it written? 2. What does the author say as to the "freedom of speech" of a diplomat? Why is this true? 3. What are his ideas as to the causes of the wars of 1776, and 1812? 4. What is the relationship between the American government and the English government? 5. What is a "bi-cameral" legislature? 6. Cite the Constitutional provision as to the Treaty-Making Power. 7. What were the fears of the makers of the Constitution? 8. What is the "Check and Balance" system? From whom does it come directly? 9. Name the three eras mentioned by Mr. Davis. 10. What are the three steps in the formation and passing of a treaty? 11. Can Congress or the President force each other to make changes in a treaty? 12. How has this method of Treaty-Making affected the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles?

*Topic 2: The Chientao Question*

References: Pp. 441-2.

Questions: 1. Exactly where is Chientao? 2. What ostensible reason has Japan for sending troops there? 3. What is the real reason presumably? 4. What are Hunghutze? 5. Where is the Maritime province of Siberia? 6. How did it become Russian?

*Topic 3: The Korean Question*

References: Pp. 441-2,454-6,462,-464.

Questions: 1. How is this question mixed up with the Chientao matter? 2. What is the object of the special article on this question? 3. Does the writer accomplish his purpose? 4. What is the danger to Japan of the unrest in Korea? 5. What effect did the trip—and the incidents thereof—of the American Congressmen have on the Koreans? The Japanese? The Congressmen? 6. What is the meaning of "Mansei" and why is it a crime to use the word in Korea? 7. What is the double government of Korea? Which part is more powerful? 8. What is the object of the Koreans in their movement? What methods are being used?

*Topic 4: America and Japan*

References: Pp. 462,464,466.

Questions: 1. Where did this article appear? 2. What are the three grounds that the writer holds to be the cause of the California difficulty at present? 3. What was America's attitude toward Japan during the Russian war? Why? 4. What change shortly occurred in her attitude? Why? 5. What kind of commercial policy does Japan pursue? 6. What remarks have been made by Okuma that make one think of German remarks before the war?

## 2. Domestic Affairs

*Topic 1. The Government of Shanghai*

References: Pp, 444-46.

Questions: 1. In what way is the writer especially fitted to discuss this question? 2. What is the "Birthday of Shanghai"? 3. How was Shanghai first governed? 4. Who were the first settlers of Hongkew? 5. What is the method of governing and administering the French Settlement? 6. Under what regulations is the International Settlement governed? 7. How large is the Council? 8. What can you say of the Municipal Cadastral office?

*Topic 2. The Tongshan Coal Mine Disaster*

References: Pp. 442-3.

Questions: 1. Where is the Tongshan mine? 2. When did the trouble occur? How? 3. What is fire damp? 4. What kind of lamps do miners use? 5. How many men were killed? 6. How much is paid to the family of a miner who is killed? 7. Is this sufficient? 8. What suggestions are made?

*Topic 3. An Orphanage in the Western Hills*

References: Pp. 452-4.

Questions: 1. What is an Orphanage? Are there any near your school? 2. How many Orphanages managed by the government are there in China? 3. Who generally establishes and manages them? 4. What is the origin of the Orphanage under discussion? 5. How many children has it? How many can it hold? 6. How is the Orphanage financed? 7. What is said as to the condition of the children when they enter?

## 3. Commerce and Finance

*Topic 1. Silk.*

References: Pp. 446-7, 497.

Questions: 1. What is meant by a "silk week"? 2. Why is silk manufacture called a "billion dollar" industry? 3. What was the total import of raw silk into the United States last year? 4. What percent of this came from China? from Japan? 5. What are the qualities in which Chinese silk excels? 6. What is the reason that there must be a change in methods? 7. What is meant by standardization? 8. Which of Mr. Douty's recommendations is most important? Why? 9. Draw up a set of suggestions for China's representatives at the First International Silk Exposition.

*Topic 2. Government Railway in 1919.*

References: Pp. 457-59, iii, viii.

Questions: 1. What two new lines are reported upon in the "Statistics of Government Railways" for 1919? 2. Where are these two lines? 3. What was the nominal revenue of the railways for 1919? 4. Why is there a difference between nominal and actual revenue? 5. Make a list of the items that cause this difference. 6. What items are included under income debits? under income credits? 7. Is the difference between nominal and actual revenue fully accounted for? 8. What lines lost money last year? 9. Upon an outline map of China draw and name in Chinese and in English each of the government railway lines.

# The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, James P. Connolly.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucket.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:
DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Order and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

### Minutes of Recent Proceedings

*Hearings:*

October 30, Cause No. 1199, Burton, v. Burton; on application for order to serve by publication.
November 2, ,, ,, 596, In re William P. Chalfant's will; on final report and petition.

*(Before the Commissioner)*

October 28, Cause No. 1171, Koo v. Sharpley; continued until November 5th on request of plaintiff.
November 1, ,, ,, 1190, U. S. v. Boulon; continued until November 5th by request of defendant and consent of District Attorney.
,, 1, ,, ,, 1201, U. S. v. Currid; testimony taken of witnesses Peters, Larsen, Raa, Detsis, Anderson, Cullen and defendant.
,, 1, ,, ,, 1200, U. S. v. Turrenne; testimony taken of witness Turenne and defendant.
,, 2, ,, ,, 1202, U. S. v. St. John; plea of guilty entered.
,, 2, ,, ,, 1203, U. S. v. Miller; plea of guilty entered.
,, 2, ,, ,, 1206, U. S. v. Moore; testimony taken of witness Taylor and defendant.

*Judgments and Orders:*

October 29, Cause No. 658, Hawlley v. Hawlley; decree.
,, 30, ,, ,, 922, Hammond v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co.; judgment for defendant.
November 2, ,, ,, 596, In re William P. Chalfant's will; closing order.
,, 3, Closing offices for funeral of the late T. R. Jernigan.
,, 4, ,, ,, 1199, Burton v. Burton; order for service by publication and by mail.
November 4, Cause No. 1920, Magner v. Shanstrom et al; dismissal.
,, 4, ,, ,, 1141, Szechuen Railway & Steamship Navigation Co v. The Yangtsze Transport & Supply Corporation; dismissal.

*(By the Commissioner)*

November 1, Cause No. 1201, U. S. v. Currid; dismissed.
,, 2, ,, ,, 1202, U. S. v. St. John; fine of $20.00 and costs and ten days in Jail.
,, 2, ,, ,, 1203, U. S. v. Miller; fine of $20.00 and costs and ten days in Jail.
,, 2, ,, ,, 1206, U. S. v. Moore; committed for trial by the U. S Court.

HOONG YUNG KEE, PLAINTIFF, v. ESSO COMPANY OF CHINA, DEFENDANT.

*(Cause No. 830; filed October 22, 1920)*

SYLLABUS.

*(By the Court)*

1. **SALES:** QUALITY. Only merchantable quality is implied in contracts of sale.

2. ID.: ID. ONUS PROBANDI. The burden rests upon the vendee who rejects goods after delivery for alleged defects in quality, to establish the same by a preponderance of the evidence.

*M. J. Em. Lemiere*, for plaintiff.

*Messrs. Fleming, Davies and Bryan, by Mr. Davies*, for defendant.

LOBINGIER J:

This is an action for the loss of profits on a contract for the purchase of ten thousand gross of hair nets which, the amended petition alleges, "defendant did fail and still fails to" deliver. Defendant denies this and

> "* * * alleges that within the time stipulated in said contract he tendered to plaintiff the hair nets covered thereby but plaintiff refused and still refuses to accept and pay for the same and it was agreed between said parties that said contract should be cancelled."

Plaintiff is the only witness in his behalf, and he testifies that defendant did deliver one thousand gross of the hair nets, but says that they were not of good quality. The contract contains no specific requirement of quality except as to color, which was to be "near to samples given" and "of light, medium and dark brown." Plaintiff, however, states that he has forgotten the color, so that there is no basis for a finding of non-compliance with any specific requirement. On the other hand, defendant's representative testifies that while plaintiff "showed some streaks * * * in the color," the goods "corresponded to the samples" given plaintiff and were of the same shade as those commonly sold in Shanghai. The rule is that merchantable quality in the subject-matter of a sale is implied; [1] but we could not find upon this state of evidence that the goods delivered were unmarketable. Moreover, although the contract requires "payments to be made in one day after a delivery * * * of at least 1000 gross," it is undisputed that plaintiff retained the goods for five days before notifying defendant of his decision to reject them. Retention

1. Cyc. XXXV, 397.

### *Assignments for Hearing*

November 8, 9:30 a. m. Cause No. 699, In re John A. Bell's estate; on petition for corrected Inventory.

,, 8, ,, ,, No. 916, Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co, vs. the Barque "Chin Pu."

,, 8, ,, ,, No. 986, Axel Raab vs. the Barque "Chin Pu."

,, 8, ,, ,, No. 994, The Robert Dollar Co., vs. the Barque "Chin Pua"

,, 8, ,, ,, No. 1005, Philippine National Bank vs. the Barque "Chin Pu."

### *Miscellaneous Filings:*

October 29, Cause No, 1197, In re Estate of George W. Sayles; petition.

,, 29, ,, ,, 1108, Hsu Yung Lee vs. The Robert Dollar Co; petition; summons issued.

,, 29, ,, ,, 1199, Burton vs. Burton; petition; summons issued.

,, 29, ,, ,, 989, Axel Raab vs. The Bark Chin-Pu; writ of execution issued.

,, 29, ,, ,, 1200, U. S. vs. Napoleon I. Turrene; affidavit; writ issued.

November 1, Cause No, 1201, U. S. vs. Hugh Currid; affidavit; writ issued.

,, 1, ,, ,, 1102, U. S. vs. Michael St John; affidavit; writ issued.

,, 1, ,, ,, 1203, U. S. vs Robert Miller; complaint.

,, 1, ,, ,, 1204, Magner vs. Shanstrom & Elmont; complaint; summons issued.

,, 1, ,, ,, 1199, Burton v. Burton; summons returned "not found."

,, 2, ,, ,, 1097, Chang Yang Kong vs. Philippine National Bank; answer.

,, 2, ,, ,, 1098, Ring Mow Zu vs. The Wilkins Bros & Co Inc; motion.

,, 2, ,, ,, 1205, Woo Ling Quan vs. Youroveta Home & Foreign Trading Co Inc; petition; summons issued.

,, 2, ,, ,, 1206, U. S. vs. Fred Moore; affidavit; writ issued.

,, 3, ,, ,, 596, In re L. W. T. William P. Chalfant; closing order.

for more than a reasonable time, with opportunity of inspection, is generally held to constitute a waiver of objections to quality. [2]

The burden rests upon plaintiff to prove his averment of defendant's failure to deliver. Instead of doing so he admits "delivery * * * of at least 1000 gross at a time" as provided by the contract and his own failure to pay the next day as required. Of course, had plaintiff proven by a preponderance of the evidence that the goods were unmarketable or in some respect not such as the contract required, a different situation would have been presented; but, as already suggested, plaintiff's own testimony falls far short of such a showing and it is unnecessary to consider defendant's further averment that the contract was cancelled, altho the undisputed testimony that plaintiff entered into negotiations for another contract and said nothing in several interviews regarding the previous one lends color to the claim of cancellation.

On the whole, we must find that plaintiff has failed to establish an actionable breach of the contract and it is accordingly considered and adjudged that he take nothing by his complaint and that defendant recover its costs.

2. Id. 25, 259, 430.

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November 3, Cause No. 1206, U. S. vs. Fred Moore; information.

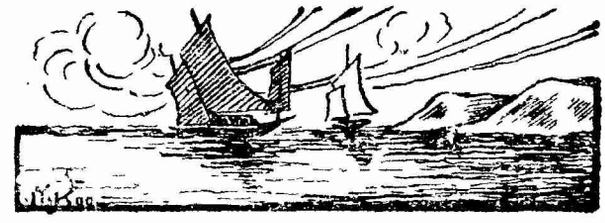
,, 3, ,, ,, 1204, Magner vs. Shanstrom & Elmont; motion.

,, 3, ,, ,, 1141, Szechen Railway & Steam Navagation Co vs. The Yangtsze Transport & Supply Corporation; motion for dismissal.

,, 4, ,, ,, 481, In re Gonzaga's Estate; filing receipt of beneficiary.

,, 4, ,, ,, 1204, Magner vs. Shanstrom et al; motion to dismiss.

,, 4, ,, ,, 936, Dowler Forbes Co. v. Liberty Steel Products Co.; motion to assign for trial.



## IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re JAMES WALTER LAMBUTH'S Estate. | Cause No. 491 NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned was duly appointed Administrator of the above entitled estate; that all persons having claims against the same are required to present them for payment with vouchers to the undersigned on or before May 7, 1921, and that all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payments to the undersigned.

JOHN B. FEARN, M.D.,
Administrator,
Shanghai General Hospital
Shanghai, China.

November 1, 1920.

## IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Selma Caroline Burton, Plaintiff, —vs— Clyde Arthur Burton, Defendant. | Cause No. 1199 SUMMONS Filed October 29, 1920. GEO. J. JESSUP. *Deputy Clerk.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
To the United States Marshal for China, and his Deputies.
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendant.

CLYDE ARTHUR BURTON, Shanghai, China,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath to said petition, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a decree of absolute divorce from said defendant and for such other relief as may be proper.

WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER Judge of the United States Court for China at Shanghai, China, October 29, 1920.

GEO. J. JESSUP,
*Deputy Clerk.*

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

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**SHANGHAI**


## At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Burr, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Fairchild, Tientsin; Miss F. Fairchild, Tientsin; Miss M. Fairchild, Tientsin; Miss G. Harris, Tientsin; J. J. Jacob, Hongkong; H. M. Daniel, Hongkong; J. J. Kino, Hongkong; K. A. Goldsmith, Hongkong; T. N. McConnell, Detroit; F. F. Fairman, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. Holden; Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, Chicago; H. Frost, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Haskell, Manila; Mrs. E. Crooker; Z. M. Schopp, Los Angeles; L. J. Griffin, Yokohama; L. C. Solomon, Kobe; J. W. H. Aicher, New York; E. R. Willer, Tientsin; J. P. Lawrie, Chicago; Mrs. McCaney; A. E. Petitt, London; H. Mittelman, Los Angles; H. D. Needer, Los Angeles; M. S. Orrick, Tientsin; R. M. Koontz, Sayton; R. M. Cogan, Canton; E. A. Baldwin, New York; Anderson, Vladivostok; Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilbern, Cincinnati; E. Ravekovitch, Tientsin; Ch. North, Canton; L. P. Brown, Manila; Miss E. C. Potts, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Finney, Hongkong; J. L. O. Leary, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. R. Cromwell, Philadelphia; Miss D. Dener, Philadelphia; F. Crosthwaite, Hongkong; J. Darling, New York; C. Henry, Australia; Mr. and Mrs. G. Robinson, New York; P. N. Grovannini, Manila; E. W. Smith, San Francisco; Walker, Manila; W Van Pernis, Hongkong; Mrs. J. J. Carter, New York; Mrs. Tebber; A. Hashim; Mrs. G. Bury, Vancouver; R. N. Bryon, London; P. O. Simpson; A. C. Buswells, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Brown; Miss Press, San Francisco. Mrs. W. G. Press, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Seaman, New York; E. R. Grave, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. D. Frazer, London; Mr. and Mrs E. J. Stotter; J. Nichols, New York; S. Read; G. M. O'Connor; Dr. and Mrs. McMartin.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Chapman, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Kutzschbach, New York; Harry Kutzschbach, New York: C. B. Chamberlain, U. S. A.; Miss E. J. Weaver, New York; Miss Mildred Gibson, New York; George Atcheson, California; R. L. Smyth, California; H. Baker, Foochow; Mr. and Mrs. F. Storke, Hankow; W. Luenbeel, England; J. Barros, Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. Remond, France; Girand, France; Dr. A. Legendre, Hongkong; P. Martin, France; Mr. and Mrs. Andie Bellon, France; Geo. Scheyner, Local; Herbert W. Conenhoven, Tientsin; Victor J. Lugowski, Tientsin; A. D. Main, Hangchow; Pers Heble, Stockholm; Bertrand, Saigon; Mr. and Mrs. E. Lunnert, Vladivostok; J. F. Silva, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Carman. Hongkong; C E Ellis, Local; D. Parker, Hankow; K. J. Hora, Tokio; W. Buchanan, England; John C. Bentz, California; Miss Marion Bentz, California; Mr. and Mrs. A. Keisel, Local; W. H. L. Warrener, Local, J. P. Erdman, Kobe; A P. Sheldon; G. W. Fowler; Mr. and Mrs W; Kien, England; Miss Ubens, England; Mr. and Mrs J B. Crosse, Nanking

# Chinese Government Railways

## Monthly Return of Operating Revenue and Expenses for the Month of January 1920

| Name of Line | Operating Revenue | | | | Total Operating Expenses | Operating Revenue compared with same month last year | Operating Expenses compared with same month last year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Passenger Service | Goods Service | Other Revenue | Total Revenue | | | |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Peking-Hankow-Suiyuan | 826262 | 2198484 | 109043 | 3133789 | 1093178 | 629812 | 309826 |
| Peking-Muken | 838629 | 1126072 | 65997 | 2030698 | 596946 | 392891 | 80787 |
| Tientsin-Pukow | 612667 | 781546 | 46865 | 1441078 | 536529 | 164226 | 13094 |
| Shanghai-Nanking | 318081 | 160935 | 14167 | 493183 | 308087 | 16023 | 30355 |
| Shanghai-H-Ningpo | 144777 | 61328 | 4407 | 210512 | 241061 | 8424 | 59521 |
| Cheng-Tai | 51886 | 387147 | 22357 | 461390 | 134800 | 176475 | -5076 |
| Kanton-Kowloon | 77460 | 12861 | 1887 | 92208 | 90304 | -8146 | -700 |
| Kirin-Changchun | 64992 | 152325 | 1302 | 218619 | 83262 | 93998 | 1795 |
| Taokow-Chinghua | 18348 | 57114 | 9722 | 85184 | 42036 | 10277 | 1743 |
| Chuchow-Pinghsiang | 13595 | 47918 | 559 | 62072 | 48660 | 7462 | -3136 |
| Canton-Samshui | | | | | | | |
| Changchow-Amoy | 1014 | 105 | 7 | 1126 | 4833 | -1417 | 506 |
| Kaifeng-Honan | 74485 | 72062 | 3129 | 149676 | 70266 | 15389 | 2814 |
| Changsha-C'chow Section | 9657 | 9865 | 123 | 19645 | 15103 | -1269 | 461 |
| Ssu-Tsen | 25532 | 52996 | 56 | 78584 | 41816 | 5756 | 16485 |
| Total | 8077385 | 5120758 | 279621 | 8477764 | 3306881 | 1509901 | 468475 |

**H. H. CHENG**

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications